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H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880. NUMBER 7.

JUST OUT.

Hood's Great Book
OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE and RETREAT:
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies.

By General J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army.

PUBLISHED FOR
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND
—BY—
General C. T. Beauregard,
NEW ORLEANS, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the infants deprived of their parents by the epidemic of summer of 1878 at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which and bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is AN ELEGANT OCTAVO, CONTAINING 400 PAGES, WITH A FINE PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS AND A FINE STEEL ENGRAVING, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK. FOUR LARGE MAPS OF BATTLE FIELDS IN HANDSOME GRAY ENGLISH CLOTH, AT THREE DOLLARS, OR IN A FINE LIBRARY STYLE, MARBLE EDGE, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS—In Half Morocco, Library Style, FOUR DOLLARS, OR IN BEST LEVANT TURKEY Morocco, GILT EDGES AND BACK, FIVE DOLLARS.

The work will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the amount in a registered letter or Post Office order. Bank drafts, or checks, will not be generally sent free of postage, registered as matter.

The work is published in the best style of typography, on fine paper, with illustrations, executed in the highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike are worthy a place in every library,—on every parlor table, and a full book shelf of every house in the land.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to those who furnish good references from the army.

To ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, this book among their circle of friends affords an excellent way of contributing substantially to its deserving cause.

FOR TERMS, RATES TO AGENTS, ETC., ADDRESS WITH FULL PARTICULARS,

Gen'l C. T. Beauregard, Publisher,
ON BEHALF OF THE HOOD MEMORIAL FUND,
NEW ORLEANS, LA. [3m.]

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Ven. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*,

THURSDAY, March 11, 1880,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain tracts of land situate in Clearfield and Cambria counties, bounded and described as follows, viz: One thereof situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post, corner of H. Wilson survey, and being the southwest corner thereof; thence north 220 perches to post; thence east 100 perches, more or less, to post; thence south 220 perches, more or less, to small hickory; thence south 100 perches, more or less, to post; thence east 15 perches to post; thence south 100 perches, more or less, to post; thence west 115 perches, more or less, to post; thence west 220 perches, more or less, to place of beginning—containing 115 acres, more or less. One other thereof, situate partly in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., and partly in White township, Cambria county, Pa., surveyed in the name of J. Gilpin. The part in Beccaria township is bounded as follows: Beginning at a post the northeast corner of tract; thence south 140 perches, more or less, to county line; thence west along same 20 perches to post; thence north 140 perches, more or less, to post of beginning. The part of said county bounded as follows: Beginning at a hemlock southeast corner of tract aforesaid; thence south 140 perches, more or less, to county line; thence along same 320 perches, more or less, to post; thence south 20 perches, more or less, to hickory and beginning. The White tract in both Clearfield and Cambria counties, containing 284 acres, more or less. Also, another surveyed in the name of Jacob King, situate in Clearfield and Cambria counties, the part in Clearfield county being in Beccaria township, beginning at post northwest corner; thence south 20 perches, more or less, to county line; thence east 320 perches, more or less, to post; thence south 140 perches, more or less, to post; thence west 320 perches, more or less, to beginning. The part in White township, Cambria county, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at county line on said tract; thence south 208 perches, more or less, to post; thence east 130 perches, more or less, to post; thence north 188 perches, more or less, to post; thence 10 perches, more or less, to post; thence north 40 perches, more or less, to post; thence west along same 220 perches, more or less, to place of beginning. The whole tract as above described tracts being 284 acres, and all the above described tracts being the same surveyed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Milliken and A. C. Milliken.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be agreed upon; otherwise the property will be forthwith put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who is declared to be a defaulter by such resale, and may avail himself of the benefit of any such resale, shall pay and the same; and in no case will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 11, 1880.-29-3t.

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on Monday, March 1st, 1880:

SECOND WEEK.

Helfenstein ..... vs. Lake's Administratrix.
Blakely ..... vs. Butler et al.
Sugar Valley Fire Ins. Co. ..... vs. Luther.
Same ..... vs. Hibert.
Same ..... vs. Unversaught.
Same ..... vs. Imvis.
The Horse Ins. Co. of
Blair Co. ..... vs. Rock.
Same ..... vs. Wagner.
Same ..... vs. Yahner.
Same ..... vs. Major.
Same ..... vs. Rock.
Same ..... vs. Hargoen.
Same ..... vs. Ivory.
Same ..... vs. Kratzer.
Murray ..... vs. Ellis.
Fee ..... vs. Rogers.
Gallaugh's Executor ..... vs. Hoyle's Executrix.
Hughes ..... vs. Seehler.
Knight ..... vs. Smith.
Eichenlaefer ..... vs. Stolz.
Same ..... vs. Stoltz et al.
Hammer ..... vs. Plummer.
Bore of Carrolltown ..... vs. Krotzendorfer.

W. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 2, 1880.3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We, the undersigned Executors will offer at public sale on the premises, on **Monday, March 31st, 1880,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate:

No. 1.—The old KAYLOR HOMESTEAD, containing 122 Acres, with improvements, and situated in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa.

No. 2.—The JOHNSTON FARM, 103 Acres, with improvements, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN G. KAYLOR,
THOMAS SARGENT,
JOSEPH HOGUE,
Executors of PETER KAYLOR, deceased.

Jan. 23, 1880.-ts.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have let the following described personal property, purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, with Jacob Kuhnman, as the property of said party, to wit: 2 horses, 4 cows, 2 calves, 3 hogs, 1 coal car, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 1 horse hay rake, 2 sets heavy harness, 2 sets light harness, stock and rope, household and kitchen furniture, and a lot of corn, hay, straw and corn fodder. All persons are cautioned against interfering in any manner with said property, unless with my consent. A. STEVENS.

Tyrone, Pa., Dec. 19, 1879.-3m.

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE. The Knives, Forks and Spoons (Tea and Table) made by the New England Silver Plate Co. of New Haven, Conn., have always given the best satisfaction, as they are made of that purest of metals, steel, plated with pure nickel and silver. Any one desiring a supply ought to write for a circular, or send 45 cts. for a sample set of tea spoons. Feb. 20, 1880.-3t.

WE have already ordered our BOOTS and SHOES for the coming season, which will arrive during February and March, and in order to make room for our new stock, will offer the large assortment now on hand (notwithstanding the advance in such goods) at prices we defy any one to compete with. V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have still on hand a small assortment of LADIES' COATS, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out our stock before Spring. Call early and get a bargain, as they will not last long at the prices we are asking for them. V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have a large stock of LADIES', Misses' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, which we will sell at very low prices between now and the 1st of April next. V. S. BARKER & BRO.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [12v6, 7l.-ly.*]

THE LATEST NEWS AND BEST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION AT
FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW
THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,
which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional warerooom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones, I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, Oct 3, 1879.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN ALTOONA.

NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices!

Suits from $2.75 up; Overcoats from $2.50 up; Pants from 75 cents up; Dress Shirts from 75 cents up; and other wearing apparel and furnishing goods at prices equally cheap.

☞ I don't advertise to sell goods 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper than other dealers, because that would be a falsehood, and people are not so ignorant now-a-days as to believe any such humbug; but I guarantee not to be undersold by any man in the business.

M. WOLF,
RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE,
1127 Eleventh Avenue, below Bowman & Morrow's, Altoona, Pa.

$5,500
WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SACRIFICED.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' Coats, Gent's Furnish'g Goods, &c.
AT AND BELOW COST.

AS my constantly increasing business demands a much larger store room, I have made arrangements with Mr. C. Jaggard to occupy his spacious and elegant new business house now being completed on ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, into which I expect to move on or about the **1st of March next,** and which will unquestionably be the finest store room in the Mountain City. Meantime all persons wishing the best of bargains in my line should give me an early call, as I do not intend to transfer any of my present stock to the new building if **slaughtering prices** will enable me to dispose of them. Every person, therefore, who wants to buy goods much cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere should pay me a visit forthwith, as this announcement is no humbug but a positive fact. **I am bound to sell if low prices will do it.**

☞ Thanking my many customers for the kind and liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same in the future, I remain

Yours, Respectfully,
CHARLES SIMON,
Corner Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth St.eet, Altoona, Pa.

[1-0.'80.-tf.]

"DON'T YOU FORGET IT!"

Don't forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance that

GODFREY WOLF
HAS INAUGURATED AT HIS
"PALACE OF FASHION,"
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, ALTOONA, PA.,
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK—ABOUT $10,000 WORTH—OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING
Generally, AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.
CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE AND BEST BARGAINS!
As the Goods will Positively be Sold at a Sacrifice.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

☞ CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

Wells, Richardson & Co's
PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR
Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it, or write to ask what it costs, who sells it, where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. J. A. Sherman's Support and Curative, without the injury and suffering trusses inflict or hinderance from labor. Book with likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, sent free. Office 251 Broadway, New York. Patients receive treatment and leave for home same day.

JUDGE BLACK ON THE THIRD TERM.

The Argument of a Statesman and a Patriot.

[From the North American Review.]

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other presidents of the United States in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal consent, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

This is a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December, 1875. It was offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, after consultation with leading friends of the principle, and was carried immediately and almost unanimously, being opposed by the votes of only eighteen members, out of two hundred and fifty-one. It received the support and approbation of all parties. Men who quarreled bitterly upon all other political subjects were of one heart and one mind when it came to be a question whether the custom established by Washington and other presidents, of retiring after their second term, ought to be respected or could be safely departed from.

And now here to wit, in the pages of this *Review*, comes Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and on the part of Gen. Grant, for whom he appears, denounces the resolution aforesaid, impugns the doctrine embodied in it, and assails the integrity of its supporters in the most violent manner. I am asked, "Under which king, Bezonian?" Do I give in my concurrence? If not, what grounds of opposition can I presume to stand on? Believing in the resolution of the representatives, and dissenting from Mr. Howe's article, the readers of the *Review* shall have the why and wherefore; not because my individual opinions are worth a rush, but because, on a subject so important, truth is entitled to every man's defence; because this faith is shared, in our time, by the most respectable citizens of all classes, and because it is delivered to us from a past generation strongly stamped with the approbation of the best men that have lived in all the ages.

A president of the United States may legally be elected and re-elected for an indefinite number of terms; there is nothing in the constitution to forbid it; but the two-term precedent set by Washington, followed by his successors, consecrated by time, and approved by all the public men of the country, ripened into a rule as efficient in its operation as if it had been a part of the organic law. A distinguished and very able senator of the Grant party, who had carefully inquired into the state of popular feeling, told me in 1875 that the sentiment which opposed a third term was stronger than a constitutional interdict; the people would more readily assent to a breach of postive law textually inserted into the constitution than to any disturbance of an unwritten rule which they regarded as so sacred.

Certainly it was adhered to by all parties, with a fidelity which some of them did not show to the constitution itself, down to 1875, when the first attempt was made to contravene it by putting up Gen. Grant for a third election. This was everywhere received by the rank and file with mutterings of mutiny, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the newspaper press, by strong protests from political conventions, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third term candidate fled from him in fear, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

Mr. Howe has no doubt that this resolution was the sole cause of Grant's defeat in 1876. He is equally certain that it was all wrong.

* * * * * * *

However that may be, the present intent of Mr. Howe is to rally the routed third termers, and restore the courage of the recreants by the assurance that the jobs and offices are safe, after all.

* * * * * * *

Popular veneration for the men who built up our institutions is the strongest support for the institutions themselves. It is not only a great good intrinsically, but also the motive principle to other virtues which are indespensible in a government like ours. Anything, therefore, which unjustly detracts from their reputations is a grievous public injury. This applies most especially to Washington, who is acknowledged, not only by us, but by every nation, tongue and kindred under heaven, to have been incomparably the greatest man that any country ever produced. An indecent criticism upon him shocks and shames us like blasphemy.—Nevertheless, we would not abridge the liberty of speech. A raging third-termer has as good a right to sneer at the Father of his Country as an independent Hottentot has to beat his mother.

* * * * * * *

Jefferson also comes under review. His precedent, whether good or evil, is at least "to the purpose." In letters addressed to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, dated on the 10th of December, 1807, and printed in the *Aurora* at Philadelphia on the 19th of the same month, he solemnly and publicly announced to the country that he would not disregard the precedent of his illustrious predecessor by accepting another election. His reasons are brief, simple and clear, like all the productions of that master hand, and expressed in language so transparently truthful and dignified that no man of rightly constituted mind can read the paper without being stirred by the strongest emotions of respect and admiration for its author. It compresses into a few sentences all that needs to be said in favor of the two-term limitation, and is at the same time a perfect answer to all objections. Mr. Howe is fair enough to take a passage from it and incorporate it with his article; it shines there like a piece of solid gold set in a shapeless mass of lead. In these times, when the subject is up for renewed consideration, this letter should be read again and again; every citizen ought to have it by heart and teach it to his children, write it on the lintels of his door, bind it as a frontlet between his eyes, and make it the subject of his meditation day and night:

DEC. 10, 1807.

"*To the Legislature of Vermont:*

"I received in due season the address of the Legislature of Vermont, bearing date the 5th of November, 1806, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do for the Legislature of Vermont those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind on a subject so interesting as the election of a chief magistrate.

"That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

"Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied facilities of age.

"For the approbation which the Legislature of Vermont has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow citizens generally it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished."

* * * * * * *

Similar expressions are scattered all thro' his correspondence as long as he remained in office, and after he retired to Monticello he continued to repeat them. His conviction deepened as the years rolled on, that the principle of two terms was the only safe one, and he constantly expressed his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

* * * * * * *

But Madison also adopted the principle of his two predecessors, and retired at the end of his second term. Can nothing be urged against the father of the constitution to depreciate his authority or make his example worthless? Was not he also unpatriotic and selfishly fond of his farm? This could be as easily said and is not harder to believe of him than of Washington.

* * * * * * *

And there was Monroe, apparently "so clear in his great office" that rivalry itself shrunk from his presence, and he was elected a second time without effort, without opposition, without one vote against him. Is it nothing to the purpose that he acknowledged the value of the Washington precedent? Concede that he, the most popular of all presidents, except the first one, could not have got a third term if he had asked for it, then his retirement proves not only that the two-term practice was right in his individual opinion, but that the general judgment of the nation was in its favor.

* * * * * * *

Gen. Jackson does not get off easily. We are told that "there is ground for believing that if Mr. Van Buren had not secured the succession to Gen. Jackson the latter would have been retained for another term." This is like the account we have of Jefferson's boom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessor in which he acquiesced with more deference than another, it was their voluntary retirement after a proper period of service. He was wholly opposed to the indefinite continuance of power in the same hand, and he expressed his opinions on that, as on other subjects, with an emphasis which left no chance for misapprehension. The ground for believing that "in a certain contingency he would have been retained another term" is not anything he ever did or forebore to do—nothing that he ever wrote or spoke—nothing that was ever authorized by him or by the party which supported him, or by the representative of either.

* * * * * * *

Such is the outcome of Mr. Howe's assault upon the line of our great retiring presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive. It must be admitted that, if the predetermined object of the attack was to make himself ridiculous, it is a marked success; but if it was an effort in real earnest to diminish their fame, lower their standing, or shake the confidence of the country in their virtue, then it is the flattest failure in his essay—and that is saying a great deal.

I think it may be affirmed with some confidence that Washington was not unworthy of the profound veneration in which he is held in this country and throughout the world; that succeeding presidents, when they followed his footsteps, not only acknowledged his wisdom and patriotism, but showed their own; that the American people of our day, when they refused a third term to a candidate who had already served for two, were not behaving like cowards scared by a senseless clamor, but doing what a prudent regard for their true interests required; that when the House of Representatives, in obedience to the universal sentiments of its constituents, unanimously and without distinction of party, put upon its records and published to the world its solemn declaration that the example of Washington must be adhered to in the future as in the past, they did not enact *charlatanism* or repeat a *vociferation*, or issue a *strange fulmination*, or *impeach* the constitution, or *libel* its framers, or *counterfeit* history, or *insult* common sense, but spoke what they at least believed to be the words of truth and soberness.

We are not to set up political dogmas or invoke a blind faith even in the founders of the republic. The mere authority of names, however great, ought not to command our assent! But a fundamental doctrine, self-evidently true, though easy to defend, is the hardest of all things to support by affirmative argument. We cannot help but sympathize with the indignation of Pitt when he thundered out his refusal to look at books or listen to logic in defence of English liberty.

In the matter before us, it should be plain to every "reasonable creature *in esse*" that long continuance of supreme executive power in one hand is not only perilous to free institutions, but perfectly certain to destroy them. Some fixed time there ought to be when the people will not only have the right, but exercise it, to displace their chief magistrate and take another. If they do not possess this right, they are political bond-servants, by law; if, holding it, they forego the use of it, they make themselves, *quoad hoc*, voluntary slaves, and they soon come to be governed in all things by the will of their superior. A lease for years, renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the fee.

Where the chief magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a veto upon all the legislation, besides the command of the army and navy. By an unscrupulous use of these means he can coerce not only his horde of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all ambitions but his own. He can force the elections of every state he desires to carry by the bayonets of his army. If that fails he can order a false return, and pay for it out of the public treasury. The people would soon perceive opposition to be useless and accept the situation; elections would be as mere a matter of form as they were in Rome when such consuls as Nero and Domitian were elected regularly every year under the supervision of the pretorian guards.

If these were no more than remote possibilities, prudence should guard us against them. But they are near probabilities; the signs of the times warn us that the peril to our institutions is imminent; the danger is already on the wing. It is vain to remind us that the president swears to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. That is true; and it is also true that, if there be no perjury in the case, the constitution, laws and liberties of the country are safe. But the last twenty years have given us ample proof that an oath is not much restraint upon a president who is incited by ambition, rapacity, or strong party feeling to break it.

It is true that this presupposes a people much degenerated and a magistrate animated mainly by the vulgar love of power for its own sake; but exactly such a conjunction of things has always been feared with good reason, and hence comes the desire to put every check on that tendency to "strong government" which is now manifesting itself in many quarters.

What is the remedy? How shall we avert the dire calamities with which we are threatened? The answer comes from the graves of our fathers: By the frequent election of new men. Other help or hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven.

If history does not teach this, we have read it all wrong. In the republics of ancient and modern times the chief magistrate was entrusted with only temporary power, and always went out of office at the end of a short period, fixed and prescribed by law or custom. It was this, indeed, which made the substantial distinction between them and the monarchies around them. An unpunished transgression of the customary limitation was uniformly followed by destruction. Everywhere and always it was the fatal symptom of decay—the sure forerunner of ruin. When Caesar refused to lay down his consulship, as his predecessor had done at the end of a year, and was re-elected time after time with the acquiescence of the senate and the people, all that was real in Roman freedom ceased to exist. Two republics in France were brought to an end in the same way. Napoleon began by being consul for a term, then was elected for life, and finally became emperor, with the powers of an absolute despot. The last Bonaparte was president for four years, was re-elected for ten, and ended, like his uncle, in grasping the imperial crown.

"May this be washed in the Lethe and forgotten?" Shall these lessons be lost? Shall the lamp which guided our forefathers be extinguished? Shall the broad daylight of all human experience be closed up in a little dark lantern manufactured at Milwaukee? I think this cannot be done; "the eternal verities" are against it. The most powerful third termer may as well try to blow out the sun, as he would a tallow candle, with a breath of his mouth.

Moreover, the two-term principle ought to be adhered to by us and by those who come after us (if there were no other reason), simply because it was a practice of those who went before us. It is to the traditions of the fathers that we owe our civilization.

* * * * * * *

I do not expect anything I can say to be received as a vindication of the two-term rule. Nor is it necessary. All the support it requires was long ago furnished by another, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. Jefferson, the stainless citizen, the sterling patriot, the unequalled statesman—at once the greatest apostle and the truest prophet that human freedom ever had—gave his judgment not only at the time he acted upon the rule, but expressed his convictions after they were strengthened by many years of later reflection.

* * * * * * *

The practical object of Mr. Howe's article is to make Gen. Grant president for another term. It is not for an abstraction that he denounces the two-term precedent and vilifies the Springer resolution. The rule might stand if Grant could be elected without breaking it down. But Mr. Howe thinks that the superiority of his candidate is so very great that all authorities which oppose him should be disregarded, and he supports this opinion by assertions so extravagant that we only wonder how any man in his sober senses could have made them.

* * * * * * *

A third term for Grant does not mean a third term only, but any number of terms that he choose to demand. The imperial method of carrying all elections by corruption or force, or of declaring them to be carried when they are not, is to be permanently substituted for the system of free, popular choice.

The figure of Grant standing with the seal of primacy on the mountain top, and looking down on the inhabitants of the plain below, gives a measure of the elevation which his sycophants flatter him with the hope of attaining. They urge the necessity of a strong government almost in the very words used by the adherents of Cæsar and the two Napoleons. Strong government, in their sense means weak laws and a strong ruler; in other words, a substantial monarchy, powerful in its scorn of all legal restraints.

* * * * * * *

A free democratic republican system of government honestly administered by agents of the people's true choice; a government such as ours was intended to be, with the powers of the federal government, the rights of the states, and the liberties of the people so harmoniously adjusted that each may check the excesses of the other—such a government, scrupulously administered within its constitutional limits, is, without doubt, the choicest blessing that God, in his loving kindness, ever vouchsafed to any people. On the other hand, it is quite as sure that false administration of a government theoretically free, which acknowledges the rights of the people and yet continually treads them under foot; which swears to save and perjuriously works to destroy; which receives and promises to execute a most sacred trust, according to terms prescribed with unmistakable clearness, and then dishonestly breaks the engagement—such a government, so conducted, is an unspeakable curse. It is not only an oppression, but a most demoralizing cheat; a base imposture, more degrading to the nation which submits to it than the heaviest yoke that despotic tyranny can fasten on its neck. If, therefore, a constitutional and legal administration of our national affairs be out of the question—if our only choice lies between a perverted republic and a monarchy—then stop the hypocritical pretense of free government, and give us a king. And who shall be our royal master but Grant? That he will serve the turn as well as if not better than another, will, I think, be admitted by all who attend to the reasons now presently to be enumerated.

In the first place, a new monarch (that is, one who has no hereditary claims) ought to be an approved good soldier, with skill to enforce obedience; otherwise his sway could not last long over people disposed to be turbulent. All, or nearly all, the founders of royal lines have been military men from Nimrod downward. It is vain to deny that Gen. Grant's reputation for military talent is well-founded. It is more than doubtful if any officer of our army could have subjugated the South so completely even with all Grant's advantages, or taken so many defeats and still won a complete victory in the end. It is not, however, what he has done, but what he has shown himself capable of doing, that gives him his leading qualification for masterdom now. The fear that goes before him will make actual violence unnecessary. His strength of character will frighten his subjects into submission where a weaker man would be compelled to butcher them for insurrection.

Gen. Grant is a good hater of those who thwart him, which is natural, and not a serious fault; but he is not fiercely vindictive, and his career has been marked by no act of savage cruelty. He could not be an Antonine or a Titus, but we can trust him not to be a Nero.

It may be objected that his moral behavior and mental acquirements do not bring him up to the mark which ought to be reached by the permanent ruler of a great, intelligent, and highly civilized nation; but, in this respect, he is as good as the average of sovereign princes. The present reigning family of England has never has a male member who was his superior. For centuries past the potentates of continental Europe, with only few exceptions, have had habits as coarse as his and he is wholly free from some ter rible vices to which many of them were addicted. It seems to me that he will do well enough to "herd with vulgar kings."

The nepotism from which our democratic tastes revolt is virtue in a king. All monarchs are expected to look after their own families first, and all have their minions and favorites whom they fatten, spoil and corrupt. Who among them has not given his protection to a worse set than Grant?

The favor which Grant bestows upon corrupt rings is given for a purpose. As a candidate he cannot be elected, as president he cannot sustain himself, without their support; but enthrone him he can afford to defy them.

What we call the greediness of Gen. Grant for the wages of official iniquity would be entirely proper in the supreme ruler of an absolute government. It is not bribery to buy the favor of a king with presents, and a king is not guilty of stealing when he helps himself to public money without legal right.

It looks to us like a terrible outrage for a president to have himself represented at a state election by the bayonets of his standing army to install governors that were rejected at the polls, to tumble the chosen legislature of a free state out of its hall, to procure the fabrication of false returns and force it on the people. But General Grant's lawlessness would be lawful in a country governed by the mere will of a personal sovereign. Where there is no law there can be no transgression.

But while General Grant has some qualities which would make him a tolerable king, and none that would make him an unendurably bad one, he is not at all the kind of person that is needed as president of the United States on the assumption that our system of government is to be continued. I think it is to be continued. Unlike Mr. O'Conor, I believe that the struggle to get it honestly administered is not hopeless. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of choosing between a republic wholly corrupt and a monarchy founded in pure force. Therefore I conclude with Jefferson that, if any man (Gen. Grant particularly) "consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he will be rejected on his demonstration of ambitious views."

MEMORIES OF HIS CHILDHOOD'S HOME.—Harry Hazen, of Circleville, Ohio, writes: "I see again my childhood's home; I see the rippling brook and I hear the wind that kisses the bending willows. Sweet vision of the home that watched my boyhood—"

Yes, yes, Harry, we know all about that. We know your folks. We knew your childhood's home like a book. You were born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and when you were two months old your parents moved to Salamanca, New York; then about ten months afterward they moved to Cosheton, Ohio, and remained there just long enough for you to get over the measles, and then they went down into Tennessee and your father ran a saw-mill nearly a year, and then you all came back to Ohio and settled in Butler county. When you were about four years old your family moved over to Warren, Indiana, and lived there about seven months, when they went down into Christian county, Illinois, and had the ague for ten weeks, packing up and going on to Muscatine, Iowa, as soon as they were strong enough. They lived there a year and a half and moved to Montgomery, Minnesota, and there your father joined the Methodist Church, and you lived there three years, and at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, a year and a half while he read theology, and then he entered the ministry and since then you haven't lived in any one place longer than two years. Oh yes. Harry, if you have any memories of of your "boyhood's home," your memory must be a polyglot, that's all.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE following message, intended to break bad news gently, was sent to the widow of a man who had been killed by a railroad accident: "Dear Madam—Your husband is unavoidably detained for the present. To-morrow an undertaker will call upon you with full particulars."

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

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JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

HOW SHE WAS SAVED.

At Baden Baden, a Hungarian Count, Christian W——, and his daughter Helen came to pass the season. The young Countess, charming and beautiful, and heiress to a large fortune bequeathed her by her mother, was soon surrounded by a host of admirers. She speedily became captivated by one of the most worthless of her suitors, Carl M——, because he had a handsome face, and long, black, wavy beard, was gifted with a fascinating manner, dressed with exquisite taste, danced marvelously, and possessed rare powers as a singer. Carl was a noted gambler and given to dissipation, and Count Christian became possessed of the information that the young chevalier had quitted Naples in consequence of some scandalous adventure in which he had been implicated.

Helen was so completely infatuated with Carl that she gave no heed to the advice, the prayers, or even the orders of her father. She would not believe the reports of the disgraceful antecedents of her wily lover. The condition of affairs brought the Count, possessed of a remarkable degree of firmness, to the determination of originating some plan whereby he could effectually overcome the persistent efforts of Carl to secure his daughter, as well as convince Helen that to save her from such an unprincipled man was a deed of paternal tenderness and care.

The chevalier had continued adroitly in his work of ensnaring the young heiress, and finally in direct terms asked her to elope with him. He wrote a note proposing a clandestine meeting at an hour when her father was in the habit of going out to play whist with some gentlemen of his acquaintance, and in it made the suggestion that, if she favored the proposition, she wear in her belt a rose as a sign of consent. Count Christian, having intercepted the letter, took occasion soon after to approach Helen, and then asked her to go out with him, at the same time handing her a flower, remarking: "Put

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 5, 1880.

JUDGE BLACK'S reply to the plea of ex-United States Senator Howe, in defence of the third term doctrine, will be found on our first page, and will prove to be "mighty interesting reading."

WE second the motion made by the Bellefonte *Watchman* that if all political newspapers were as frank outspoken, and just as the Lancaster *Intelligencer* it would be better for political morals everywhere.

CHAIRMAN MILLER has called a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, on THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the holding of the Democratic State Convention.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, has ordered a survey of the U. S. steamer Constellation, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, with a view to using her to transport contributions to Ireland, believing that it can be done cheaper by a government vessel than by chartering a ship for the purpose from private parties.

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR TURNER, of Kentucky, introduced a bill into the House, on Monday last, abolishing all tariff duty on printing type imported into the United States. If Mr. Turner succeeds in getting this repealing bill through Congress, the newspaper and book publishers throughout the country will owe him a lasting debt of gratitude. We hope and pray that the member f.om this district will aid in the good work.

COL. JAMES WORRALL, Harry White's convenient engineer in boosting the visionary project of tunnelling the Allegheny mountain as a passage way for the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers when made navigable by slackwater, has assumed a new *role* and is now mentioned as "an old Harrisburg Democrat" who has written to John W. Forney's paper to say that Grant is the only man who can break the solidity of the South, and for that reason he favors his nomination at Chicago. This is an opinion as is an opinion, and is eminently characteristic of Simon Cameron's ancient friend and follower, Col. James Worrall.

THE Republicans in Indiana, unlike their brethern in Pennsylvania and New York, are determined to exercise their own judgment in the selection of a candidate for the President, and will not consent that some one who aspires to play the part of a Cameron or a Conkling in their State, shall usurp the right of doing so for them. On last Wednesday week Conventions were held in all the Congressional districts of the State to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the result was the overwhelming defeat of Grant. Six of the thirteen districts Blaine delegates were elected; in six other districts no instructions were given, but the delegates are said to preferBlaine. Sherman carried the remaining district.

"I SHOULD not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it *an imperative duty*—circumstances not likely to arise." *Grant's letter to Horry White, May, 1875.*

Well, we should say so in view of the two "circumstances" that in Cameron's convention, in this State, the third term resolution was squeezed through by a majority of only 20 out of 246 votes, and in Conkling's convention last week, in New York, a similar resolution was forced through by the meagre majority of 37 out of 307 votes. The demand for four years more of Grant and his surroundings does not seem to be very imperative just now in the Keystone and Empire States.

IN an article in Friday's issue of the Johnstown *Tribune* on Washington and a third term, the conclusion is reached that the unwritten law against it is nothing more than a "miserable plea." This differs a little from the view taken of the unwritten law of the Republic by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, who thought it was something far above a "miserable plea"—an example, indeed, worthy of all imitation, and to be religiously followed. So thought the Republican Convention of this State in 1875, as well as similar conventions in other States, and so thought Congress by the almost unanimous adoption of an anti-third term resolution the same year. The *Tribune*, however, is a Grant organ, and believing that Grant is a better and a wiser man than Washington, Jefferson or Jackson, it cannot be expected to refuse to minister to his unholy ambition by opposing his return to power.

A REVEREND SCOUNDREL named Clarkson Doyers, of Bridgeport, Conn., has lately published a statement that two nights before the second battle of Bull Run he saw General Fitz John Porter in conversation with three Confederate Generals, one of whom was Robert E. Lee, and that Porter told him (Doyers) to say nothing about it at the peril of his life. It will be observed that in this transparent lie Doyers takes good care that when he tells it Lee is dead, and as dead men cannot talk, a contradiction from him is impossible. A man named C. Mensell, of New Haven, came out, however, on Monday last with a statement in which he says that about seven years ago he heard Doyers tell a similar story, except that he then said it was General McDowell instead of General Porter he had caught in conference with rebel officers. As a bill is now before Congress in relation to Fitz John Porter's case and the finding of the military court eighteen years ago, when he was made a victim to cover up the blunders and incapacity of Gen. John Pope, this wonderful revelation of Rev. Clarkson Doyers will be seized hold of by such of the Republican papers as are not ashamed of it to prejudice Porter's appeal for justice. For all that, however, it is simply the old story of the viper gnawing at a file.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has a pretty hard time of it. Constant complaints were made against him in some quarters for his delay in calling the Committee together to fix upon the time and place of holding the State Convention, and now that he has performed that duty just when it was proper for him to do so, he is stoutly belabored for appointing the meeting of the Committee at Pittsburg, in the extreme western part of the State. It does seem a trifle strong on Mr. Miller's part to compel the members of his Committee who reside in Hendrick B. Wright's bailiwick and David Wilmot's old stamping ground to travel all the way to Pittsburg to determine such a small matter as the time and place of holding the State Convention. It was simply a question as to whether Mahomet should go to the mountain or the mountain should go to Mahomet, and the Chairman decided in favor of the mountain being put on the move. If all Democratic State Conventions, and all meetings of the State Committee, were held at Harrisburg, as they ought to be, and as they invariably were up to about 1860, all ground for complaint would be removed and no imputation of improper motives would be attributed to the Chairman, as is now being done against Mr. Miller. If he has any "little game" to play, as we have seen insinuated, in assembling the Committee at Pittsburg, he will most likely meet with a rebuff. But, although Mr. Miller ought not to have put the members of the Committee to the trouble and expense of going to Pittsburg, we are unwilling to believe that he was actuated by any sinister purpose until we have some better evidence than mere assertion for the fact.

THE New York Republican State Convention, which met at Utica on Wednesday of last week, was run pretty much in the same groove as the convention in this State was run by Cameron. In the mode of selecting delegates to Chicago there was this difference, however, that while a committee with one of Cameron's tools at its head reported to his convention the names of the delegates from the different districts, and the convention afterwards instructed them to vote *as a unit* for Grant, Mr. Conkling permitted the delegates from each district to name the two delegates from that district to Chicago, and then instructed them for Grant without enforcing the unit rule. The friends of Blaine, though under the most inefficient leadership, developed very remarkable strength, the vote on the instructing resolution showing 217 votes for Grant and 180 for Blaine, or a majority of only 37. It is claimed that about twenty-five of the delegates prefer Blaine, but whether they will bolt Grant at Chicago remains to be seen. Conkling was a delegate to the convention and made a strong Grant speech, which was the only thing, it is said, that saved the Grant crowd from a defeat. One of the incidents of the proceedings was when a motion was made that if Grant should not be nominated, the delegates be instructed to vote for Blaine, which brought Conkling to his feet with a motion to lay *that* motion on the table. This was done, and as revenge is said to be sweet, Conkling paid Blaine a small installment of the debt he has owed him for fourteen years.

THE editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, who is in receipt of a pamphlet giving a sketch of the life of Galusha A. Grow and advocating his election as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wallace, informs Mr. Grow that he is a great and good man and would make a capital Senator, had he not went off half cocked on the Greeley movement—that he has done good work for the Republican party, but will hardly be chosen Senator over others who have been doing good work all the time and did not attempt to break up the party; and finally tells Galusha that if he was elected Senator there is no knowing how soon he might sour again and go over to a new Liberal party. All this means, as any child in politics can understand, that the Cameron-Grant machine will be run in favor of M. S. Quay for Senator and that Grow need not apply. If Grow, instead of playing the part of an armed neutral towards Cameron and his followers, would take the bull by the horns, as Wolfe, of Union county, has done, and carry the war into Africa, he might stand some chance of capturing the Senatorship; but as long as he shows a total want of "sand" he must expect that after he has plowed the Republican ground and sowed the political seed, as he has done during the two last campaigns in this State, Quay, or some other henchman of the Cameron clan, will enter the field and reap the harvest.

THE recent encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. against divorce is apparently exciting a profound reactionary sentiment in favor of the indissoluble sanctity of marriage throughout the entire Christian world. Several eminent Protestant divines of different denominations indorse its positions strenuously, and Pere Hyacinthe stoutly advocates it. "Marriage," he eloquently and truly says, "is the full and perfect union of man and woman. Ideal marriages are rare, even impossible. Nevertheless we must strive to tend toward the ideal marriage. This should imply love and purity as twin flowers upon one stem. All true love hopes and promises eternity. Clearly, then, indissolubility is the law of human nature. Unity or monogramy, despite the corruptions of Salt Lake and the degradation of lower civilizations, is also a natural law. It is necessary to the dignity of woman and inseparable from marriage."

THE famine in Ireland is raging most severely in the five counties which are situated in the northern part of the inland. The chief cause of the distress is these districts is the failure of the corn and potato crop, which were ruined by the heavy rains of the first half of last year. The people along the northern coast have little to expect from the crops, as the soil is very sterile. They depend almost entirely for subsistence on the fisheries, but these also failed last year. The latest estimate places the number of people now suffering from famine at a quarter of a million. There is apprehension that American contributions will fall off because of the report that sufficient has already been received to relieve the distress. It should be remembered, however, that this relief cannot be more than temporary and that the people must have external assistence until they are able to help themselves.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

The pressing demands for food on the part of the famishing tenantry of Ireland, and the open-handed response of the people of America to their appeals for assistance, have had the effect of keeping in the background the political issues involved in the mission of Mr. Parnell to this country. It is probably just as well for the cause of charity that these issues should be kept distinct for the time being at least, for there are many who, while willing to contribute liberally to the relief of the suffering poor, would yet be loath to aid by their contributions in the political agitation of a country with which we are at peace, believing it to be contrary to the settled policy of non-intervention in European affairs adopted by this country from the beginning of its history as a nation. It is better that it should be so—charity first and politics afterwards. Starving men must have food at once—but the principles of human liberty will survive through all the ages, "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son," and "though baffled oft are ever won." The immediate result of Mr. Parnell's visit is the setting of a steady current of charity towards Ireland, but he will not plead in vain for the political enfranchisement of his people. The munificent response of the American people to his appeals for charity manifest the deep interest they feel in all that concerns the welfare of the people of Ireland. England will not long be able to withstand the public opinion of the civilized world in reference to the injustice of her treatment of the Irish people. The present distress and destitution of the Irish peasantry will but serve to bring its causes to the notice of mankind. Only a few days ago the house of commons voted down a bill to remove the inequality between the Irish and English basis of representation. The right of suffrage is restricted in Ireland by measures of the grossest inequality. Five cities and boroughs in each country present the following startling contrast:

	Population.	*Electors.*
Dublin (Ireland)	267,717	12,117
Leeds (England)	259,222	49,545
Cork (Ireland)	100,518	4,518
Leicester (England)	95,220	18,365
Limerick (Ireland)	49,853	1,781
Middlesborough (Eng.)	46,631	11,824
Wexford (Ireland)	13,112	498
Whitby (England)	13,094	2,103
Kinsale (Ireland)	6,953	191
Ripon (England)	6,806	1,096

In the discussion which arose on the measure referred to, Mr. Meldon, the home rule member for Kildare county, declared that this inequality was a distinct breach of the act of union; and Sir William Harcourt, the distinguished liberal, asserted that the motion only set forth the principle of equality on which the union of the two countries was based, and that, when that ceased to be the principle, he should cease to be in favor of the union. It is upon inequalities such as these that the home rulers base their demand for an equalization of the franchise or a separate parliament, and should the liberal party return to power in the coming parliamentary elections a reform in the franchise may at least be regarded as a certainty.—*Pottsville Standard.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE ANNUAL REPORT—RESULTS OF LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The thirty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows the net income of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division (main line and branches Pittsburgh to Philadelphia) for the past year to have been $7,472,480.48; net loss on United Railroads of New Jersey Division $939,889.09, leaving a balance of $6,542,592.39. The report says there will probably be expended upon construction, equipment and real estate during the current year the sum of $4,500,000, the principal portion of which will be as follows: Filbert street extension, Philadelphia (elevated) $2,500,000; straightening main line, etc., $375,000; completing improvements at Jersey City, $475,000; new tracks, stations, main line, New Jersey Division, $775,000.

In order to provide for the payment at maturity, on Dec. 31, 1880, and the cancellation of $4,970,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company, the Board of Directors have caused to be issued 5,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, due in forty years, secured by the consolidated mortgage of the company. These bonds were disposed of on favorable terms, and will be delivered the current year. The Board have also had under consideration the necessary provision for the payment at maturity or extension, at a reduced rate of interest, of the bonds for $1,000,000 bearing 6 per cent. interest, maturing Jan. 1, 1881, secured by mortgage upon the Navy Yard property at Philadelphia.

The profits from the operation of the Empire Line since the purchase of its property in October, 1877, have been sufficient in addition to paying the interest upon its cost to redeem $665,000 of the $2,550,000 of car trust certificates issued in payment of the same, and leave a net surplus of $276,202.29.

A comparison of the net earnings of all lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie for the years 1878 and 1879, shows a gain of $824,978.01. The tonnage shows a gain of 5,848,695 tons. The net profit of the leased lines west of Pittsburgh was $1,682,826.12, showing a gain for 1879 of $895,806.05.

A summary of the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh shows the following:

Gross earnings, all lines, from traffic, 1879, $60,362,575.67; 1878, $55,426,962.93; increase, $4,935,612.74.

Gross expenses, excluding rentals, dividends, etc., 1879, $35,630,794.99; 1878, $33,611,634.07; increase, $2,028,760.90.

Showing net earnings, 1879, $24,722,780.68; 1878, $21,815,928.84; increase, $2,906,851.84.

The total number of passengers carried east and west of Pittsburgh for the year was 21,863,966.

LYNCHING OF A NEGRO FIEND.—On Saturday last a one-armed negro, Louis Kinder by name, outrageously assaulted a white woman named Byrd, residing near George's Station, Coleton county, S. C. Kinder was captured about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning by a white and black posse, who took him to the scene of outrage and had him identified by the woman. The posse, by vote, decided not to lynch Kinder, who was then placed in the guard-house at George's Station. Monday morning he started for Waterboro jail under a strong guard On the way the guard were overpowered by an armed force consisting largely of friends of the outraged woman, who conveyed Kinder to a secluded spot in the woods. About 9 o'clock Monday night he was again confronted with the woman and again identified. He was then taken to the woods and preparations made to hang him. At the last moment he acknowledged having committed the outrage, and confessed to having outraged a colored woman in Newbury six years ago; to killing a colored girl near Kings' Tree last April; to four burglaries, and to innumerable thefts. At half-past 10 he was hanged, after which the crowd fired a volley of pistol shots into his body, and then dispersed.

—At two o'clock Saturday morning the dwelling house of Mr. James Hardy, corner of Ward and Hardy streets, Pittsburg, was burned to the ground, together with a bakery attached. The loss was about $2,000; insurance, $1,500. A boy named William Ditmore who was working for Hardy, was sleeping in the shop at the time of the fire, and is supposed to have been burned to death. Cause of fire unknown.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The women convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary wear men's clothes.

—Samuel P. Bailey, of Washington, N. H., completed his one hundredth year on Saturday.

—Four Chinese converts were admitted as members of the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, two weeks ago.

—Edward Herrick, Schell's chief clerk, is the only name yet mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Auditor General.

—Mrs. Betsy Henderson, of Boston, who is hale and hearty, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth on Sunday.

—There is but one county in Pennsylvania that has not heard the shriek of the iron horse within her border, and that is Fulton.

—The steamer Vingoria, bound for Kurrachee, from Bombay, has foundered. Six Europeans and sixty-two natives were lost.

—The United States Treasurer received on Friday, through a Catholic priest in New York, the sum of $504.52 to the credit of the "conscience fund."

—Mr. Lamborn Hall, residing in West Goshen township, Chester county, is the possessor of a ewe which gave birth to four lambs one night last week.

—A room in Michael O'Connor's hotel at Harrisburg was robbed of $2,000 in bank notes, the property of O'Connor, on Thursday night. No arrests have been made.

—Young Brumidi, the sixteen-year-old son of the Capitol artist, recently deceased, is said to be ambitious to finish the work on which his father was so long engaged.

—Efforts are being made in all parts of this State to procure the names of Andersonville and other prisoners held during the war, for the purpose of securing special pensions for them.

—Among the unclaimed land patents recently taken from the cobwebbed cuddy-holes of the Land Office was one issued by President Pierce to Abraham Lincoln for service in the Black Hawk war.

—A man at Union Mills, Erie county who was disappointed in a love affair, has not spoken to a woman for twenty years. He is a miser, and averts his head when he meets one of the opposite sex.

—At Point Pleasant, W. Va., a negro called "Abe," has just died. He was the oldest person in the State, being 112 years of age by actual data. He was a full-blooded African, having been brought to this country when a babe.

—Christ will come and the millennium begin in September, 1881, according to the calculations of the Rev. Mr. Rounds, an Adventist, of Portsmouth, N. H., who has devoted seven years to figuring out the matter on a chart 260 feet long.

—A young woman, who was known as Mary, and was employed as a domestic at 1907 Spruce street, Philadelphia, fell down stairs the other day while carrying some crockery-ware. One of the pieces severed an artery in her neck, causing almost instant death.

—The paper mills of the country are now said to produce 1,800 tons of various grades of paper daily. There are altogether 627 mills representing a capital of $100,000,000 and employing 22,000 persons, who are paid for their services a little less than $10,000,000 annually.

—Herbert Burrill and Andrew B. Coombs, the two men who left Boston on the 9th of July, in a small decked boat for Melbourne, proceeded no further on their voyage than a small fishing village twenty miles north of Bahia, when they were compelled to land in distress.

—Jacob Lincoln, a first cousin of ex-President Lincoln, was murdered near Harrisonburg, Va., on Saturday. Lincoln was killed in a mill owned by two men with whom he had been gambling, and to whom he had shown a roll of money obtained that day from the sale of cattle.

—On Thursday morning last, a young man named Anthony Fowler was caught in the machinery of McKee's furniture factory, at Petersborough, Ontario, and hurled around a shaft with terrible velocity. Both of his feet and one of his hands were torn off, and every bone in his body was broken.

—A hen always kicks backward after laying an egg. A Bridgeport Yankee is reported to have turned this fact to account in inventing a device to prevent the sale of stale eggs. When the hen kicks she hits an electric disk, to which is attached a rubber stamp, and the apparatus stamps the date on each egg.

—The resolution adopted by the late Republican State convention at Harrisburg in favor of Grant for a third term, has been condensed by the Washington *Review* and *Examiner*, as follows: "Resolved, That the 58 delegates to the national convention shall vote as one man, and that Don Cameron is that one man."

—Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, began on the *Tribune* as foreign editor on a salary of $12 per week. He now receives $12,000 a year from the *Sun* and enough more in the way of dividends from the paper and from the *American Cyclopedia* to bring his income up to $70,000. Mr. Dana has just purchased a house in New York for $63,000.

—Rev. H. W. Richardson, of Sea Cliff, eloped on Friday evening with his wife's sister, named Elizabeth Lonthie and nineteen years of age. He left a wife and several small children, including a nursing baby. On Saturday afternoon the guilty pair were arrested at New York on board the steamer Rio Grande, as the vessel was about to sail for Galveston, Texas.

—A literary curiosity has just been published at Amsterdam. It consists of three short stories, possessing the peculiarity that in each of them only one vowel is employed, in the first *a*, in the second *e*, and in the third *o*, according to which the stories are entitled "A-Saga," "E-Legende," "O-Sprook." In the Dutch language only would such a feat be possible.

—The excitement about the miraculous cures at Knock, in Ireland, increases and more than a dozen persons have already sworn to the apparitions of the Blessed Virgin at the chapel on the 21st of August last, which have brought such fame and importance to this little corner of Connaught. Curesare related of all kinds and degrees, and wrought on patients of every station in life.

—Daniel Smithson was arrested in Pittsburg on Friday for arson. He is said to have set fire to the United Brethren church in Greensburg, in July last, in order to steal some carpet he admired. Mrs. James Stewart and two children were nearly burned to death, the fire communicating to their residence. The carpet was found in Smithson's house in Pittsburg, he having moved there a few days ago.

—"Barefoot Walker" is well known around Columbus, Ga. He is so called because he has not worn shoes for forty years. On Sunday last he died, to all intents and purposes of old age, and his friends made preparations to bury the old man. Just as the funeral ceremonies were beginning old Walker sat up in his coffin and asked what they were doing there. The funeral party went home discouraged.

—Elias Frantz, a tavern keeper at Trexlertown, a small village about nine miles from Allentown, has been arrested and committed to jail for an assault on a girl thirteen years of age. The facts are these: The girl, Annie Deitzler, called at his hotel and asked for a cigar box, which he gave her. The brute then enticed her into his stable and after a severe struggle accomplished his object. The girl's screams brought assistance and Frantz was arrested.

—Clem Farr lives in Morgantown, N. C., and has won renown as a pole climber. In 1844 he climbed a sixty feet pole at a Henry Clay mass meeting, and from its top waved the banner of Harry of the West, and twenty-four years later he climbed a Seymour pole and took a drink sixty feet from the ground. Neither of these achievements seemed to work to the advantage of the candidates whose cause he espoused.

—A colored man, named Brown, and his wife, have been arrested at Galesburg, Ill., for robbing the bank at that place. A large sum of money was found in their possession. Some "excited citizens" took their son to the outskirts of the town, a few days ago, and by threatening to hang him extorted a confession. He implicates not only his parents, but "Bill Stumps," of Knoxville, and Louis Ellsworth and Edward Adle, of Mangon, all of whom have been arrested.

—In Sharon, Mercer county, a man named Mason keeps a place called the Castle. His brother-in-law is one Daily. Screams were heard in the place, and on rushing to the spot the people found Daily lying in a pool of blood, his head having been literally split open with an axe. The screams came from Mrs. Mason, who became wild in her agony upon beholding her brother lying dead before her and her husband standing over him holding an axe, from which the blood was still dripping.

—Grant already has one hundred and twenty-eight votes pledged to him. Secor Robeson says that New Jersey shall give him eighteen more, the Republican managers in Missouri promise to add thirty and Logan has sworn that Illinois is good for forty. This will give Grant two hundred and sixteen in the convention. Three hundred and seventy votes are required for a choice. The other one hundred and fifty-four will be easily obtained from the negroes and carpet-baggers who constitute the Republican party in the South.

—Capt. Maloney, of the schooner Frank Atwood, from San Blas, says that he saw on Sunday afternoon, off Long Branch, a remarkable marine monster. The creature, he says, appeared to be about sixty feet long, and there was a smaller one, not more than nineteen feet in length, alongside. The larger one had a fin half round, as a mast would be if split down the centre, which stuck out of the water some eight feet, and which the Captain at first thought was the mask of a sunken vessel. The creature was black and white. It swam for some minutes alongside the schooner, and then disappeared under the water.

—John Gorman visited the St. Louis House of the Good Shepherd, picked out the best-looking young woman among the inmates, told her that he owned a large and well-stocked farm, and proposed marriage. She asked for a few days to think the matter over, but he said, "Now or never," as he meant to take a wife home that afternoon. So she consented, and went out to buy some clothes. She met her affianced husband in the street, while shopping, and did not recognize him; but he introduced himself anew, and hurried her to a clergyman, who performed the ceremony.

—In the Donnelly massacre investigation at London, Ont., on Saturday, Mr. Donnelly told a very sensational story as to the murder of his brother John, who was called to the door of his house and shot. He identified Jas. Carroll, Jno. Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, a Justice of the Peace, and James Ryder as the assassins. He heard some one crying fire at his house, and looking through the bedroom window saw these men standing before his house. His brother John appeared at the door and was instantly shot by some one behind a large tree, the gun resting in a crotch of the tree. This evidence produced a profound sensation.

—Rev. Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia a Baptist, comes out in favor of parochial schools. "The Constitution of the United States," he says, "guarantees absolute freedom of conscience; accordingly, to force the Bible on the non-Christian, or the Protestant version on the Romanist, or the New Testament on the Jew, is an invasion both of the Constitution and also of the rights of conscience. Right of conscience is not thus a question of majorities or physical force. So long as the Church abandons to the State the work of educating the nation the expulsion of the Bible from our schools is only a question of time." Therefore, he argues, the only right way to educate the children under religious auspices is to do it in schools maintained by the churches.

—On Friday night last, Miss Leins, residing on Capitol Hill, Washington City, while on her way to church was struck down and carried into an open lot by a negro, who outraged and robbed her of a satchel and prayer-book. It was nearly two hours before she reached her home. Her throat was black with choking, one ear was nearly torn from her head, and her body was covered with bruises from the cuffs and kicks that she had received. The young woman now lies in a critical condition. Thomas Smothers was arrested on Sunday and recognized as the assailant. At midnight a crowd of about one hundred men marched to the Seventh Distsict station house and demanded the prisoner, but he had been removed to another station house, where he was guarded during the night by the entire reserve police force.

—A murder has just come to light at Clarion, Pa. In August last John Blair disappeared mysteriously. He had sold his farm and put his household goods upon a raft, intending to go to Cincinnati by water. Several weeks afterward his decomposed body was found in Piny creek. A small hole was noticed above the right eye, but no attention was paid to this, as it was thought that he had fallen from the raft into the river, striking a sharp stone and causing death. Last week a couple, living at Clarion, quarreled and separated. The woman went before a magistrate and swore that her husband killed Blair in a quarrel over some dogs. The murderer stripped the body of its clothes, and, weighting it, threw it into Piny creek. He has been wearing the clothes of the deceased man ever since and the garments have been recognized. The murderer has fled the country.

—William Kelly, not Kinan, as at first reported, the murderer of William Penn Herriott, was arrested on Thursday evening near Connellsville, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, some fifty miles east of Pittsburg. He was taken to that city the same night, and removed to the central station. The news of the capture caused great excitement, and a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 gathered near the station hoping to get a glimpse of the prisoner. Kelly claims that the killing was done in self-defense, and says he did not hear of Herriott's death until Wednesday morning. He was then twelve or fifteen miles from the city. His arrest was accomplished by a conductor of a construction train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a full description of the fugitive having been sent to all points on the railroad. He was induced to jump on the train, having been promised a ride to Cumberland. As soon as he took a seat in the caboose car the door was locked, and he was kept secure until a detective, who had been on his trail all day, arrived. The murderer says he has a wife and family living in New York city, but he has neither seen nor heard from them for a long time.

MAINE NEWS.—Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

Camden and Atlantic.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON OF 1880.

The Atlantic City *Review* of a recent date says:

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company is expending an immense amount of money in preparing for the anticipated rush to the seashore next summer. Since the close of last summer the Superintendent has had a large force of men employed in putting the road bed in first-class condition. New rails have been put down wherever necessary, old ties have been removed, every bridge inspected, in two or three cases wooden structures removed and iron ones supplied. A double track has been laid from Camden to Haddonfield, and from Arctic Avenue to the draw-bridge, this city. Two new and powerful anthracite locomotives are being built, and the engine Sea Gull changed to an anthracite burner. A large new ferry boat similar to the "Couper's Point" is being completed and the steamboat "Arcasipha" is taken off to be rebuilt. The cars of the company are all to be supplied with the Miller bumpers and platforms. The siding on the road are to be extended and the switches put in excellent order. The shops of the company are pushed with business in the way of repairing engines and cars. The greatest improvement is the building of a large new slip, ferry houses and depot at Camden, which will be completed before the opening of the season. This is a splendid work, and will prove of incalculable advantage to the company. In connection with this depot will be train sheds long enough to cover the longest trains. All of the trains during the season will be put on more rapid time and extra trains added to the schedule. Notwithstanding the company has the finest excursion house on the coast they propose to improve it very much before next summer. One of the several new features will be an express train arriving at this place about 7 o'clock, P. M., and returning will leave here about 10 P. M., affording our neighbors an opportunity after business hours to run to the sea-shore, take tea, a bath in the ocean, a stroll along the beach, and getting back to Philadelphia by midnight. The fare for round trip on this train will be very low.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company meet the increasing demand with improved cars and swift and more frequent trains. Elaborately furnished parlor cars are placed on express trains, and their regular passenger cars, with their high, well-ventilated ceilings and superior upholstering, are exceedingly comfortable. As the season advances and travel increases, trains are from time to time added to the schedule, and the full tide of summer in the summer, besides numerous other regular trains, employs five daily through express trains. These express trains make the trip, sixty miles, without stoppage, in ninety minutes. The special care in the management of the road is exhibited in the regularity with which they run, the close connection arranged for and maintained with other companies by which transfers may be made without delay and the almost entire absence of serious accident in the history of the road. For several years the company have made an effort to meet travel from points beyond their own line and the schedules are now always arranged with the view as far as possible of serving, by close connection. This company is specially a passenger railway company, and to satisfy this special trade, it is constantly adding in every part and branch of its business, facilities of the very first class. Indeed, we believe that in the full and complete equipment, and the management and conduct of the line, this road has no equal among lines running to the sea coast.

Grant Can't be Elected.

The *Penn Monthly* gives the reason for the faith that is in it when it declares, as it does in its last issue, that Grant can't be elected to the Presidency, even though he should be nominated at Chicago. Hear what it says:

The least of the objections to General Grant is that which regards the third term. If he had shown himself an unexceptionable President during the eight years he was in office we might bear with the violation of the unwritten tradition which requires our chief statesman to become a nobody just about the time when his hands have become used to the reins of power. But Mr. Grant is very far from being an ideal President. Through the mellowing influences of time his faults, like the sins of the rebellion, have been hid under a comfortable oblivion; but his candidacy, if secured by the support of the most objectionable and unscrupulous men in the party, will bring everything back into the hard, stern light of day. It will be remembered that this mismanagement fired a large section of the party into revolt at the end of his first administration, when the party was still strong enough to ignore such revolts. (The Southern Republican vote was a reality in those days, and Northern States which have long been reckoned doubtful were solidly on the Republican side.) During his second term of office he continued and intensified all the faults of the first.—He associated the name of the President with those of such worthies as Belknap and Murphy, and stood doubly in the way of every measure of political reform. He broke down the prestige of the party even in the North, until the 763,000 popular majority in 1872 became a Democratic popular majority of 251,300 in 1878. It is true that there has been a turn in the tide since 1876; but it is not so great and decided as to warrant the Republicans in taking any risks. General Grant, as the nominee of the Conklings and the Camerons, cannot command the undivided support of the party. Mr. Blaine cannot; Mr. Sherman cannot. And the candidate chosen in Chicago should be one who can.

Such shrewd people as our professional politicians ought to be expected to bear in mind that it is one thing to select a candidate, but quite another thing to elect him. It may be possible—we hope it is not—to nominate either Mr. Grant or his competitor at Chicago; but we are satisfied that neither of these gentlemen would, if thus nominated, be honored with the suffrages necessary to his election to the Presidency. Either of them will be placed between two fires from the moment of his nomination. The day when the stalwart Republicans were strong enough, not only to control a convention, but to command the votes of the majority, is gone—let us hope, forever. The candidate now to be chosen is one who can command the suffrages of all sections of the party. In the steps that he has taken toward his selection, we have heard chiefly the voices of those who will vote for any candidate the party may choose to put in nomination, which is after all, although the first section of the party, the least important in its councils.

THE Independent Republican Committee of New York issued from their headquarters in New York city the following document addressed to Mr. Conkling's State Convention which met at Utica last week. It is unnecessary to say that the "machine" treated the address with supreme contempt:

You are herewith furnished with the report of the work of this committee during the last campaign. We call your attention to the fact that in 1876 Republicans voted, who did not vote for Mr. Cornell, and to the fact also that these votes are essential to Republican success in the Presidential campaign. The immediate object of that campaign is to elect the Presidential candidates. That candidate should therefore be chosen who may most certainly be elected. There are two prominent aspirants for the candidacy whom many Republicans deem unfit, and whose election would be doubtful. Their nomination is therefore inexpedient. Those candidates are Gen. Grant and James G. Blaine.

Many Republicans recognize in General Grant one of the foremost men of our time. They honor him, but they do not want him for President. His renomination would be a departure from precedents, and a confession of civil weakness, which ought not to be made. The cry for him as a Strong Man is unrepublican. It is the expression of an emasculated desire to be governed, unworthy of communities not yet wearied of self-government. His candidacy would be further weakened by his past administrations. Those administrations are indelibly associated with scandals which came home to thousands of Republicans with the sting of a personal disgrace. They have not forgotten these scandals. They remember that Gen. Grant seemed unable to distinguish between good men and bad men. They recall that, under his administrations, six Northern and eight Southern States were lost to the Republican party, and that the majority in the House of Representatives was extinguished. They believe that a popular demand for him does not exist, and that a step towards his nomination is a step towards defeat.

Many Republicans recognize in Mr. Blaine the type of the "statesman" found upon the surface after the war, who have great reputations, but have established no claim to the respect of this generation. Their triumphs are registered in the camps, not upon the statute books. They have neither advanced or been identified with any great measure. Their cleverness and great vehemence is devoted wholly to the acquisition and retention of office, and after years of legislative employment, they can point to no permanent or conspicuous service which they have rendered to the public. Independent Republicans believe that no such man should be nominated. That feeling in Mr. Blaine's case, coupled with the suspicion that his official career is tainted with dishonesty, would cost the party thousands of votes should he be chosen as its candidate.

Independent Republicans desire the election of a Republican President; they believe the party contains many men who can be elected, and while this is the case, no man should be nominated who cannot poll the full Republican vote.

[Signed by the committee.]

LIABILITY OF BOROUGHS FOR INJURIES BY NEGLIGENCE.—Judge Busher, of Union county, who lately held Court in Perry county for Judge Junkin, rendered a decision in a suit brought against a borough in that county, to recover damages for injuries sustained by a man who accidentally fell from the side of the pavement into an excavation, the pavement being unguarded. As it is a matter of interest to all borough authorities we publish the following synopsis of the case as we find it in the Huntingdon *News*:

The case was that of Spangler vs. The Borough of Bloomfield. The plaintiff, who was a stranger, fell into an excavation about five and one-half feet deep, by which he received very severe injuries.—The pavement where the accident occurred was at that time of the required width, and in good condition, but there was no guard to prevent persons from falling over. Upon the trial of the case it was argued that there was no negligence on the part of the borough, because the excavation was on private ground and it would have been trespass to have invaded private premises to erect a guard or railing, which, if placed within the required width of the pavement would have been to expose the borough to an action for damages by any person who might have been injured thereon.

The jury were instructed that it was the duty of the borough to have protected the sidewalk, but the question whether it was the duty of the boro' authorities, under the circumstances, to place a guard or barrier there for the protection of the traveller using the pavement, and whether they were guilty of negligence in not doing so was reserved as a point of law for the judgment of the Court. Under the instructions the jury found a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff. A motion was made for a new trial. Upon the reserved point his Honor, in an elaborate and very careful opinion, decides that under the circumstances in this case the borough was guilty of negligence in permitting the pavement to be unprotected by guards or barriers, and overrules the motion for a new trial and directs judgment to be entered upon the verdict.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.—A marvelous Cure for Catarrh Diphtheria, Canker-mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is angelone nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by E. J. Lloyd, Ebensburg.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. STINSON & CO., P. O. Vicksy, Augusta, Maine.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

GRAND DEPOT

PHILADELPHIA.

All ladies know that it has not been easy to get First-Class Underwear in Philadelphia—we mean Muslin and Linen Underwear such as the French people indulge in. Excepting one of the old Chestnut-Street Houses, who have made it a specialty, others have kept Stocks made up principally of job lots that have usually, for some reason or other, been advertised as "bargains."

Desiring to answer the question so often asked by ladies "Why must we go to A.'s and elsewhere in New York for Underwear?" we have to say: You need not go, unless you choose to go on some other errand. The time is past for seeking other cities than Philadelphia for shopping.

Referring to Underwear, we set out several months ago to get ready a first-class Stock of Undergarments of every description. We have not said much about it, and propose to let our work and not our words speak for us. This is simply to draw attention to the fact that we have allotted a large space in the section of the Grand Depot, to the left of the Chestnut-Street Entrance, where we locate what will be, in point of fact,

A NEW DEPARTMENT

The old style of dealing in these Goods we have abandoned and taken up the business

AS MANUFACTURERS OF UNDERWEAR.

FIRST—In our own Workrooms.
SECOND—By special order in Underwear Establishments.

Instead of taking jobs or receiving dozens and dozens of Chemises, Drawers and Night Shirts, and putting them on our shelves and counters, we shall put forward only

FIRST—CAREFULLY MANUFACTURED.
SECOND—NEAT AND HANDSOME SEWING.
THIRD—UNQUEST

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY MORNING, - MARCH 5, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...ER, THERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.
...forty hours' devotion at Mt. Gallitzin ...this week.

...Sproul, of Altoona, has a quarter ...dated 1556. Let him Sp(r)out it.

...The croak of the frog has been heard in ...and, and Spring, without doubt, is now ...at hand.

...A steam stave and shingle mill is being ...ed in Susquehanna township by Mr. ...McNulty.

...don't court an argument by denying the ...that Argument Court is to be held on ...day, April 6th.

...The slaughter house and stables of ...el Schanz, in Altoona, were destroyed ...on Friday last.

...road gauge, narrow gauge, or no gauge ...That's the all-absorbing subject on ...Ireland or fall.

...Fifteen prominent citizens of Altoona ...petitioned Congress *against* a new post ...building in that city.

...The Catholics of this diocese have con...ed nearly $10,000 towards the relief of ...suffering people of Ireland.

...Father Campbell, of the *Sunday Times*, ...ed in search on Wednesday, and—well, if ...Johnstown *News* will forgive us this ...we promise never to do it again.

...The mail collapsed shortly before 5 o'clock ...Monday afternoon, and a special train on ...branch road left for Cresson soon after.

...The Cherrytree band and a large num...of residents of that vicinity are expected ...take a hand in the railroad meeting at ...town to-morrow.

...Bumblebees have been in bloom in some ...places for more than a week past, while ...others are not items have been on the ...for a much longer period.

...Some portions of Westmoreland county ...are said to be in bloom, and all ...of shrubbery is preparing to leave, ...it don't intend to move away.

...The Johnstown *Tribune* is "off its eggs" ...all the members of the Cambria coun...by taking one or more license applica...to court. We know several ...don't have any of those in their'n.

...Burchfield looms up as a probable ...for candidate for legislative honors ...this county. A clear field to Burchfield, ...as a loyal Ream has to be put up with.

...A telegram from this place to the Johns...*Tribune* of Tuesday says that Jake ...(whose name is Albert) was found not ...(attempted) rape, and—"borough ...

...Miss Fannie Myers, daughter of Henry ...Myers, of Loretto, died of consumption ...hours at an early hour on Wednesday ...last, aged about 23 years. May she ...at rest.

...Yesterday morning about the hour of ...the lightning did flash and the thunder ...roll, while the wind had a boom and the ...rain a pour—all which did continue for ...hour, or more.

...Mr. John Murphy, of Tunnelhill boro', ...will call to mind to locate in Ebensburg if he does we can only wish him success in the new "Murphy movement."—*Tribune* is more than.

...The venerable father of Rev. Thomas ...Quinn, pastor of the Catholic congregation ...Summitville, died in Tiperary county, ...land, on the 14th of Feburary, aged about ...years. *Requiescat in pace.*

...A married man named Joseph Bloom ...on Tuesday of last week from injuries ...on the previous Saturday while as...to roll logs on Clearfield creek, near ...Gilbert, Clearfield county.

...The Catholics of this diocese have applications except six of ...from Johnstown against which remon...have been presented, went through ...like a "duffy" just before court adjourned. ...could no wiser, however, than he was ...

...A big flood in the Susquehanna seems to ...be about all that is needed just now by the ...men in and around Cherrytree, the ...ing business in that locality being ...pretty nearly if not altogether completed by ...time.

...We solicit the indulgence and hope for ...continued prosperity of Messrs. G. Wolf, ...Westhaus, Simon & Bendheim, Altoona, ...and J. J. Murphy, Johnstown, whose local ...have been unavoidably crowded out ...week.

...Mr. Jeremiah Kratzer, of Chest Springs, ...county, although in the neighborhood of ...sixty years of age, is credited by the Al...*Tribune* with having walked from his ...to that city, a distance of twelve good ...miles on Tuesday last.

...The Grand Jury this week sat down in the Court House for a day or two, and then ...down on the Court House. In other ...it condemned the building, and as ...is the second time the thing has been ...a new structure is next in order.

...An Altoona printer named Wm. Brun...became delirious on Tuesday night last ...using medicines, and made a dash ...an open knife at a man who had come ...to shoot him, but fortunately the ...beat a retreat before any serious con...ences resulted.

...Three iron links were thrown through ...transom over the bar-room door in Mr. ...Albert Bender's hotel at Gallitzin, this coun...on Sunday night last but who committed ...is distantly act is not known, though a man ...by the name of Mr. Bender refused liquor the night ...previous is suspected.

...The Johnstown *Tribune* says there is ...talk about putting the Ebensburg Me...Works once more in operation, but ...*Tribune* editor is in the habit of saying ...better come into his head, we don't ad...any one to put up more than a thousand ...dollars on the above assertion.

...An unmarried man named D. R. Tonner ...was found dead in his bed, on Monday morn...last, at the residence of Mr. Wieland, ...whom he boarded, in Susquehanna ...township, this county. Deceased was aged ...about 65 years and was in apparent good ...health when he retired to bed the night pre...ceding.

...Mr. John C. M'Cartney, a gentleman ...whom to know was to esteem for his many ...sterling qualities of head and heart, died at his ...residence in Altoona, on last Tuesday after...noon, aged 55 years, 3 months and 21 days. ...He was a married man and the father of ...three small children. Peace to his ashes and ...honor to his memory.

...To Father John Walsh, of St. John's (Catholic) church, Altoona, was entrusted ...the contributions made by the citizens of ...that city, regardless of creed or condition, to ...the fund for the relief of the famine-stricken ...people of Ireland, and the entire amount ...($6,000.17) is now on its way to where it ...will do the most good.

...Chaplain Davis requests us to announce ...that he is in for the new railroad from here ...to Cherrytree, body, breeches and brains, ...and that if the folks at the other end will ...construct that portion of the road between ...Carrolltown to Cherrytree, he will contribute ...enough from his plethoric pocket-book to ...finish the balance of it.

...Austin Shaffer, whose home is at Wil...more and whose occupation is that of a flag...man on the Pittsburgh division, P. R. R., ...had one of his thumbs badly demoralized and ...nearly cut off in the Altoona yard, about one ...o'clock on Monday morning last, by being ...caught between the deadwood of two cars he ...was engaged in coupling.

...—A member of the Clearfield county bar, named Graham, was found dead in bed at the Central hotel, in Dubois, that county, on Saturday morning last. The cause of his death remains a mystery.

—John W. Finney, a freight brakeman on the Pittsburgh division, P. R. R., had one of his arms caught and the flesh shockingly crushed from the hand to the shoulder while engaged Tuesday forenoon in coupling cars in the Altoona yard. The unfortunate man, after receiving medical treatment, was sent to his home in Indiana county.

—The question now seems to be whether Cambria ought to be represented in the next Legislature by two men each of whom has two syllables in his name, or whether two men with one syllable each will serve the purpose just as well. In other words, will Fenlon and Woodruff, or Zahm and King, be nominated by the next Democratic county convention? And if not, why not?

—McDonald & Co., of Loretto, sell good brown sugar at 8 cents per lb.; light brown sugar at 9c.; white sugar at 10c.; granulated sugar at 11c.; good green coffee at 17c.; best green coffee at 20c.; roasted coffee at 18c.; best roasted coffee at 22c.; codfish at 9c. per lb.; mackerel at 20 cents per dozen; carbon oil at 18 cents per gallon; molasses at 35 cents and good syrup at 50 cents per gallon.

—The Curwensville *Times* compliments the FREEMAN by saying that it is one of the newsiest county papers on its exchange list, but administers a dose of ipecac with the compliment by adding, "barring its abominable politics." Thanks, Brother Brainard, for what is palatable in the above dose, but henceforth please don't excercise your Brain-(so)'ard on such abominable sentences as at all times

—A paper published in an adjoining county says that when a certain rival editor over there was a little boy a transfusion doctor came around, and, as an experiment, injected into his veins the warm blood of a jackass; and yet, strange to relate, the editor of the paper from which we quote don't base his knowledge on the fact that he himself furnished the blood, though it may be that he did.

—A tramp went into the press room of the Altoona *Tribune* office the other day, and, strange as it may seem, stole a gold watch (think of that!—a gold watch in a "print shop," from the pocket of a vest hanging in the room, which belonged to the pressman. He was caught five miles east of the city, when he gave up the property and after having administered to him a sound thrashing was allowed to resume his travels.

—The recent assessment made by the Cambria Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the money now being received from that source by T. W. Dick, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, is designed to make good the loss of Mr. John Anderson, of Barr township, whose barn and the greater part of its contents were destroyed by fire a little over two months ago, involving a loss which is estimated at nearly six hundred dollars.

—A fifteen-year-old lad named B. A. Wilt, whose home is at Bennington Furnace, attempted to get on a west-bound passenger train at Allegrippus on Tuesday last, but as the cars were in rapid motion at the time, he missed his mark and fell under the wheels, several of which passed over his legs and cut them off below the knees. The unfortunate youth was still living when last heard from, but his recovery is next to impossible.

—The work of making steel for the East river bridge, which is designed to connect New York with Brooklin, has been begun, as we learn from the New York *Sun* of Mon. day last, at the steel works at Johnstown, whither Col. Wm. Paine, of the Engineer Corps, has come to begin the work of inspection, which is to be carried on where the steel is made as well as where it is to be rolled into the proper shapes for the bridge.

—William Carney, of Munster township, whose prosecution for an assault and battery committed on Martin Sanders, of Cambria township, was noted in these columns last week, very sensibly nipped the case in the bud by appearing before Esquire Kinkead on Friday last and complying with the conditions demanded by the prosecutor—that is, paying the costs and entering into bonds to keep the peace toward Mr. Sanders for a term of one year.

—The Washington House, a famous hotel at the foot of Plane No 2 when the old Portage rail road was in successful operation, has been purchased by Messrs. Martin & Co., of Portage, and will ere long be torn down. As a hotel it has had a varied and interesting history, which we propose to ventilate some time in the near future. We understand that the price paid for the property was only $100. It has been occupied by Jacob S. Kiehl as a tavern stand for a number of years.

—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. John T. McGough, of Summerhill township, walked from his home to this place, a distance of ten and a half miles, in exactly three hours—a feat of pedestrianism which, taking into account the almost impassible condition of the roads, it would be no easy task to excel. Mr. McGough, we presume, did not come to town specially for the purpose, but while here he gladdened the printer's heart all the same, as did many other staunch friends of the FREEMAN this week, by paying for his paper like the honest man he is.

—So many good men and true called to see us this week, as is invariably the case during the sittings of court, that we must be excused from attempting to classify them, though professional courtesy demands the acknowledgment of a visit from Hon. L. D Woodruff, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, C. W. Easly, local editor of the *Daily Tribune*, and C. T. Schubert, of the *Freie Presse*—all of whom we were as glad to see, though with quite a different kind of gladness, as the host of friends who dropped in to pay their respects and their subscriptions at the same time.

—After a good deal of wrestling with the English language and the expenditure of something less than a half keg of printers' ink, the Johnstown *Tribune* and Altoona *Sun* and *Call*, all three daily, succeeded some time last week in locating the very spot upon which the house stands that Mike Quartz and his family are to occupy when they move from this place to Cresson on the first of April next. Be ye glad, therefore, and rejoice with exceeding great joy that this all-absorbing question has been settled finally and we hope to the satisfaction of all concerned.

—The name of ex-Sheriff Bauner, of Johnstown, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for State Senator from this district. Our townsman, F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., is also credited with having started a boom of his own in the same direction, and it is even intimated that Hon. L. D. Woodruff wouldn't object to cross the hall from the House to the Senate chamber at Harrisburg, provided the Democrats of the 35th Senatorial district should esteem him the right man for the place. All which is as it should be, provided, of course, the best man wins in the end.

—Justice Kinkead was summoned on Monday evening to perform a marriage ceremony at the Cambria House, in this place, between Samuel Luther and Sarah Reynolds, both of whom, we believe, hail from Franklin borough. After the ceremony had been duly performed the fair bride was taken to jail to await trial for infanticide, but as the Grand Jury subsequently ignored the bill against her, she was released from confinement the next day, whereupon the newly wedded pair, to use a figure of speech exceedingly threadbare, soon after went on their way rejoicing, or words to that effect. Joy be with them forever and aye.

—As the Carrolltown folks and possibly those beyond, to say nothing of the people living between this place and Carrolltown, are in favor of a broad gauge railroad from here to Cherrytree, and as the citizens of Ebensburg, if interested at all, are only interested in a narrow gauge road, inasmuch as a way station on a continuous line of road from Cherrytree to Cresson is not a boon worth seeking for, there is naturally some considerable curiosity manifested to know what will be the outcome of the meeting to be held at Carrolltown to-morrow afternoon.

—The Curwensville *Times* tells of a woman named Mrs. Keller, *alias* Mrs. Gardner, *alias* several other names, who played the raised check game quite successfully on the bank in that place not many days ago. The check was originally drawn for the sum of four dollars, but by a little scientific manipulation, which the *Times* fully describes, the feminine fraud succeeded in raising the amount to forty dollars, thereby swindling the bank out of the difference between four dollars and forty dollars. Officers were put on the track of the fair swindler, but at latest accounts she had not been captured.

—Michael McGonigle, of Lilly's Station, who was committed to jail not long since for brutally abusing one of his children, but who was subsequently released on bail, his mother becoming surety for his appearance at Court to answer, is once more in durance vile—this time for an aggravated assault committed on his mother-in-law, who resides at Lilly's Station, and whose name we understand to be Mrs. Wyme. Michael evidently stands very much in need of a thorough reconstruction, and it would probably be a blessing to him and all his relatives, to say nothing of the community at large, if he should get all the law will allows in such cases.

—A meeting of the Catholics residing in and about Lilly's Station will be held at Leahy's hall at 4 o'clock on next Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of taking steps towards the erection of a church edifice in that village, the people there having become wearied of traveling four miles every Sunday and holy day to hear Mass at Summitville. The meeting has been called by a committee of St. Peter's Society, and such is the interest manifested by all parties interested in the enterprise that there seems little reason to doubt but what the project will be carried through to a successful completion, and that too at an early day.

—Mr. O. H. Jeffries, traveling agent for the Ohio Valley Mutual Protection Association, paid our town a visit this week, and, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, induced our tailor friend, Mr. B. O. Oeschger, to take the agency for this county. On the plan offered by this company there is scarcely any person who can't afford to indulge in life insurance, and we therefore bespeak for Mr. Jeffries, who, by the way, is a thorough gentleman, and, like ourself, sports an illuminated top-knot—we bespeak for him, we say, and the Association he represents the kindly consideration of all who are open to conviction on this very important subject.

—Mrs. Eliza Crabb, or "Old Aunty" Crabb, as she was familiarly called in our young days, a colored woman residing in Hollidaysburg, was awakened from her slumbers a few nights ago by some midnight marauder stumbling over her kitchen stove and after striking a light, the old lady proceeded to investigate, and the result was that she found her bureau drawers had been ransacked, but whether or not anything of special value was taken the *Standard* fails to report. Meantime the burglar scooted out and made his escape, evidently impressed with the idea that Crabb catching wasn't the healthiest kind of business to engage in.

—An Elder township correspondent of the Carrolltown *News* stated last week that a protracted meeting under the auspices of the United Brethern Church was in successful operation at Pleasant Hill, the new name given to that interesting locality long known as Bugtown, and that many conversions had taken place. If this is so, and the hard cases in Bugtown who have been converted will only "stick," the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county will hereafter lose most of its attraction. The conversion of Bugtown, even though it should be only partial, would certainly be a big thing, and one long to be remembered as an important event in the history of Northern Cambria.

—Mr. Anthony Anna, of Chest township, who came here the early part of this week to serve on the Grand Jury, was called home on Tuesday afternoon by the severe illness of his wife, whose condition at that time was said to be exceedingly precarious, but who, we sincerely hope, has ere this experienced a change for the better. Before leaving for home, Mr. Anna, like a public spirited and patriotic citizen as he is, and acting on the principle that our present court house is a disgrace to the county and an eyesore to everybody, voted for its condemnation, in which, as will be seen by an item elsewhere, he was subsequently sustained by a majority of the Grand Jury.

—David Burket and wife, of Plottsville, Susquehanna township were brought to jail here on Sunday morning last and locked up to await trial at the June term of Court for subornation of perjury, inasmuch as they induced a girl named Melinda Bowers, an illegitimate daughter, reports say, of the woman above named, to charge on oath an old and respected citizen of that locality—a man aged not less than 75 or 80 years—with being the father of an illegitimate child to which she recently gave birth. Such, at least, is the story told, the further assertion being made that the child in question is the third one that Melinda Bowers, who is represented as a poor, weak-minded creature, has been obliged to find a father for.

—The referees chosen at Lancaster a few days ago to decide the contest between the widow and sister of James W. Rhey, deceased, for over $10,000 deposited in a bank in that city, as noticed in these columns last week, concluded their labors on Tuesday last by awarding the entire amount to the widow. The sister of deceased, as we learn from the *New Era*, refused, however, to give up the certificate of deposit, whereupon the widow brought suit against her and her attorney for trover and conversion. They were accordingly arrested and given a hearing, the defense meantime contending that the refusal to give up the certificate was a mere breach of contract, and that a civil action was all that was necessary. Later in the day the court decided that the custodian of the certificate should give security in the sum of $20,000, which we presume she had no trouble in obtaining, until the matter could be finally adjudicated.

—It has been an open secret for several weeks past that Mr. Geo. C. K. Zahm, of this place, intends, if possible, to get away with Hon. John Fenlon or any other man in this end of the county who aspires to legislative honors, but it has only been developed this week, we believe, that Hon. L. D. Woodruff, of the lower end, is to have "a foeman worthy of his steel" in the person of Mr. John M. King, of Johnstown, who was "hooping it up" pretty lively in this locality on Monday and Tuesday of this week. There can be no doubt about Mr. King's democracy, as there is certainly none about that of his competitor, and if he should be chosen to fill the place to which Mr. Woodruff aspires, there is no fear but what he will do his duty as intelligently and faithfully as any of his predecessors. That is not saying, however, that he will be or should be nominated in preference to Mr. Woodruff, whose record as a legislator is as good as any of them, but who may possibly have to take a back seat all the same. More than that, some facetious folks may think it the province of a King to administer laws—not make them.

WONDERFUL STORIES.—"Uncle" Dave Trexler, of Gallitzin township, never—well, hardly ever—comes to Ebensburg without being loaded up to the muzzle with one or more stories which nothing short of his well-known veracity would induce anybody to believe. True to his record, he appeared in our office on Tuesday morning last, and in reply to the usual query about the news in his neighborhood, staggered us with a few wonderful yarns, not all of which are strictly in season, but all of which will none the less bear telling; and as they are vouched for by Mr. Trexler, who avows his ability to prove every one of them, if need be, there need be no hesitation about accepting them as literally true.

The first of these stories relates to three turkey hens in White township, although Mr. Trexler opened up with only one, which he assured us had been laying eggs all winter. Doubt being expressed by a gentleman present in regard to this wonderful news from Turkey, Mr. Trexler stood not upon the order of his going but went at once and hunted up two reputable citizens of said township, who were in attendance at Court, and who soon after returned with him to our office, and not only verified his statement, but assured us that instead of one turkey they had personal knowledge of the fact that not less than three turkeys owned by Mr. Mathias Kessler, of White township, have at no time failed, not even for a single day, during the last two months and a half to "shell out" three eggs—one for each turkey—every twenty-four hours. Of course than that, one of the witnesses called bore testimony to still another fact, and that was that a number of geese owned by a certain citizen of White township, whose name has escaped us, commenced laying on or about the holidays, but whether or not they have kept it up ever since he was not prepared to say. This of course left no loophole for our "doubting Thomas," whose name is not Thomas at all, to crawl out at, and the only eggs-planation he had to make was that this is an eggs-ceptional kind of a winter and that such eggs-traordinary proceedings on part of the turkeys and geese aforesaid might in that way be eggs-plained, although it would be eggs-acting entirely too much to eggs-pect any one to believe that such a thing was possible during a regular old-fashioned winter in this region.

So much for so much; and now let us revert to a couple more of Mr. Trexler's wonderful stories, which, as already stated, are somewhat out of season, but none the less worthy of credence on that account. The first of these relates to a remarkable yield of corn which rewarded Mr. T.'s labors during the past summer, the story being that on a portion of his farm, and not a very small portion of it either, the cornstalks averaged fourteen feet high, the ears fourteen inches in length, and the leaves or blades on the stalks eight inches in width. That's corns-talk enough, we should say before we *leave* the subject, for all who are willing to give *ear* to the statement, as most of our readers, we have no doubt, will be disposed to do. The story from the same source, and the last one we shall impose upon a patient public at this time, is in regard to a remarkable yield of oats which Mr. T. gives the figures to verify and claims to be able to produce witnesses to substantiate. He says that last spring, Messrs. John and James Gallagher, of Gallitzin township, sowed seven bushels of oats on a farm owned by their mother in Allegheny township, the ground covered being not more than three acres, and when threshing time came he (Mr. Trexler) threshed the oats as it came from the field, and is willing to be qualified that there were two hundred and five bushels of clean oats, or a notable yield of sixty-eight and one-third bushels to the acre. All which we submit to our farmer friends to believe or otherwise, as the spirit moves them.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT GALLITZIN.—An assault and battery with the undoubted intention of committing an outrage on a German woman named Kough, wife of Mr. David Kough, of Gallitzin, this county, was made by some unknown scoundrel on Friday evening last. It seems that Mrs. Kough, who resides on the outskirts of the borough, was on her way home from the store of Mr. Frank Christy, and when she got within a short distance of her residence was confronted by a brute in human shape, who struck her a heavy blow on the side of the head with an oak stave, knocking her down and inflicting a wound about two inches in length. Fortunately the blow was not severe enough to render her insensible, and as she yelled lustily her outcries attracted the attention of some of her neighbors, who hastened to her assistance, the dastardly wretch who committed the assault meantime making good his escape, the night being too dark for any one to intercept him, or even for Mrs. Kough to recognize him, if such a thing were possible, the presumption being that he was a stranger and therefore unknown to his victim, though to this we attach no importance as is not so much of a stranger as he ought to be in that locality. However that may be, Mrs. Kough was taken home almost insensible and a physician summoned, who attended to her wound and otherwise administered to her physical comfort. At latest accounts the dastardly scoundrel who committed the deed was still at large, but it is to be hoped that justice will not slumber until it has overtaken and secured for him the punishment he so richly deserves.

MESSRS. JOHN LUDWIG & SONS, of Centre county, came here on Friday last and concluded negotiations with Messrs. Barker, Evans & Adams for the purchase of the Ebensburg Woolen Mill, which they design to take possession of next week. The amount paid for the property was $3,000, which is more than double the sum the mill and all that thereto pertains, including about fifty acres of land, cost the late owners less than a year ago, though since then considerable new machinery has been put into the establishment, while more than enough, probably, has been realized in the way of profits on the work done to cover this outlay. Still the property is worth all and more than all that the Messrs. Ludwig have paid for it, and as they are all thoroughly acquainted with the woolen manufacturing business, and have practical knowledge, individually, in every way competent for the work before them, Ebensburg will have ample cause to rejoice at the advent of such worthy citizens. Postmaster James, one of the late owners, tells us that it is the intention of Messrs. Ludwig & Sons—the firm comprising three partners—to run the mill to its fullest capacity and give work to not less than twelve hands, six of whom are members of the Ludwig family. We cordially welcome the gentlemen named to our midst, and hope they will have no reason to regret the investment they have made.

DEATH OF AN OLD CAMBRIAN IN KANSAS.—Mr. Michael Storm died at St. Mary's Mission, Kansas, on the 18th of February last, in the 67th year of his age. He was a son of John Storm, who came here from Adams county at a very early day and settled near where Loretto now stands. For many years after the completion of the old Portage railroad, Mr. S. worked in the "riggers' loft" at the Summit. In the spring of 1868 he sold the place on which he lived, in Allegheny township and removed to St. Mary's, Kansas. He was an industrious, hard-working man while he lived in this county and continued so in his late western home. His character was blameless in every respect and he died as he had lived, a consistent and exemplary member of the Catholic Church. May he rest in peace.

A VENERABLE CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. Michael Skelly, who was one of the very oldest residents of Cambria county, died at his residence in Croyle township on last Wednesday week, at the advanced age of 94. When he was a boy only eight years old he came here from Maryland with his father, who is said to have been the third settler within the limits of our county. Mr. Skelly raised a large family, and during his long life enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Friday last. *Requiescat in pace.*

COUNTLESS sufferers find the balm of relief, and the fountain of their health and strength, in AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the most potent of all the alteratives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities, so that it stimulates the faded vitalities and purges out the corruptions which mingle with the blood, promoting derangements and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind, and we can fortify this statement by our own experience.—*Punxsutawney (Pa.) Argus.*

THE attention of parties who have unemployed time on their hands, is directed to the announcement of General G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans, La., in our advertising columns, relative to the agency in this vicinity for the sale of the great work on the war, by the late General J. B. Hood, entitled "ADVANCE AND RETREAT, Personal Experiences in the United States and the Confederate States Armies."

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY.—Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

DOINGS IN COURT THIS WEEK.—The March term of our county court opened at 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon of the present week, and continued in session until 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, Judge Dean presiding and Associates Thomas and Flanagan on the bench. The first business in order was the calling of the names of the Grand Jurors, all of whom answered to their names, two of the number, Messrs. Jas. A. Gray and A. J. Haws, being subsequently, however, excused from serving. Then followed the list of Traverse Jurors, five of whom, to wit: Messrs. John Freidhoff, Levi Wingard, Samuel Kuhn, David Creed and James Tittle, were allowed to depart hence the same day, the reason assigned by each of them for seeking the privilege being esteemed good and sufficient by the Court.

After this the various constables of the county made their returns and the several conservators of the peace chosen at the last election presented their bonds and were sworn in, each to serve a term of one year from the first of April next.

These and other preliminaries, such as the reading of the list of attorneys in order to afford an opportunity for the presenting of motions, petitions, etc. Court adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Upon reassembling at the hour indicated, District Attorney Rose moved for *nolle prosequis* in such of the following cases as are not marked continued:

Com'th vs. William Carney, mayhem; settled upon payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Daniel Watson, surety of the peace, and assault and battery; settled on payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Henry Peden, Daniel Grubb, and John Bird, surety of the peace; settled on payment of costs by defendants.

Com'th vs. Andrew Leonard; settled upon payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Samuel White, John Baldwin, and David Layton, affray; settled on payment of costs by defendants.

Com'th vs. Edward Sharretts, fornication and bastardy; settled by the defendant giving the usual bond, etc.

Com'th vs. Mary Durbin, fornication; settled, and county for costs.

Com'th vs. David Burket and Harriet Burket, subornation of perjury; continued.

Com'th vs. Stephen Geoughnour, desertion; continued.

Com'th vs. G. W. Staib, adultery and bastardy; continued.

Com'th vs. Charles Rice, fornication and bastardy; continued.

Com'th vs. Caron Leahy—assault and battery; Lewis Delahunt, prosecutor. Continued.

This done, the criminal calendar was taken up and the following cases disposed of:

Com'th vs. Patrick Henahan, selling liquor without license. Defendant entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs. In default of payment defendant was taken to jail.

Com'th vs. Thomas Kennedy. The defendent was charged with the larceny of a carpet-bag containing clothing from a man named Marcus Haines, a passenger on the P. R. R. This case was tried at the last term of Court, but the jury failed to agree. The evidence developed in the present trial was the same as at the former one. Marcus Haines was seen to alight from the Way Passenger train at Johnstown on the 15th of September last, in an intoxicated condition and having with him an old carpet-bag. The defendant, a employe at the steel works, at this juncture appeared upon the scene, and while engaged in talking to and drinking with Haines from a bottle, which the latter had with him, the train left. A dispatch came soon afterwards to the depot master from the conductor of the train requesting that Haines, whose ticket was held by the conductor, be left over, as he was bound for Chicago, and forwarded by the next train. A search being made for Haines, he was found too drunk to proceed on his way, and was put in the lock-up until he became sober, when it was discovered that the carpet-bag was missing. He was sent west, however, and has not been heard from since. The defendant having been seen about the saloon with the carpet-bag in his possession, was suspected of having stolen it, and search being made at his house the missing property was found in a barrel in an outhouse. In defense, it was shown that Kennedy was drunk—that he took the carpet-bag to a tavern at which Haines had formerly stopped, where he asked for liquor, which was refused him, on account of his condition—That Haines loitered about and finally started out without the carpet-bag, but this fact, if true, was not known to him, as he took it along with him. There was other testimony in the case showing that Haines knew the next day that he had taken the carpet-bag, and also in contradiction of this evidence. The jury found Kennedy guilty as indicted. Sentence deferred.

Com'th vs. Patrick Flynn—assault and battery, on oath of his wife, who also declared that he was, in her opinion, a non-compos, or unsound mind. Other witnesses testified to eccentricities of conduct upon his part. A special verdict was rendered finding that he committed the offense charged, but that at the time he was insane. He was therefore acquitted upon that ground.

Com'th vs. Michael A. McGonigle, assault and battery on Mrs. Ann Wynn, prosecutrix. Defendant entered a plea of guilty, and was remanded to jail for sentence.

MONDAY EVENING.

A special session of Court was held Monday evening to dispose of the several applications for tavern, eating house and quart licenses. This work had scarcely been commenced before Chas. L. Dick, Esq., arose and presented remonstrances against no less than fifteen applicants for license from Johnstown and vicinity. These remonstrances, like the several applications, were read aloud by Judge Dean, but the Court reserved its decision. All the other applications, except that of Joseph Weiser, whose petition was refused because he does not occupy the premises for which license was asked, were thereupon granted.

TUESDAY FORENOON.

Com'th vs. Albert Beam. The indictment in this case charged the defendant with assault and battery with intent to commit rape upon Miss Sarah Jane Pryce, on Saturday evening, the 29th day of Nov. 30th, 1879. Miss Pryce testified that at the time stated she was living at Cyrus Guildlesberg—that on the evening in question the defendant came to the house and asked her to request her to go with him to wait upon his wife, who was ill—that she at first refused, but afterwards consented, and while on the way Beam made improper proposals to her, which she indignantly rejected; whereupon he seized her and choked her, declaring his intention to commit an outrage upon her person; she, finally, however, by resistance, succeeded in making her escape. The details of the testimony were of the usual character, and not fit to be published. The defence rested upon the admissions of the prosecutrix as to the nature of the conversation which occurred between the parties previous to the assault, as well as upon the testimony of the defendant himself, who admitted that he made the proals testified to by Miss Pryce, but that he desisted when he found that the girl was not willing. Although the Court instructed the jury that if they found the defendant not guilty of attempt to commit rape they could find him guilty upon the second count in the indictment, which charged him with only assault and battery. The defendant was acquitted of both charges, however, though he was required to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Yost Hochstein, indicted for committing a nuisance. The testimony in this case showed that defendant, who is superintendent of the Conemaugh and Somerset Turnpike Co., placed some finely broken stones upon a bad piece of road on Morris street, Johnstown, contrary to a certain ordinance forbidding the placing of stones, etc., in any of the streets or alleys of said borough without permission from the authorities. In defense, it was claimed that the portion of the street repaired by Hochstein was a part of the turnpike, which was in existence before that locality had been embraced within the borough limits, and therefore the franchises of the company owning the turnpike had never been alienated from the company. The object of this proposition was to settle the respective claims of the borough and of the turnpike company to said street. The Court held that the Court of Quarter Sessions was not the proper place to try the title to the property in this case, where, instead of showing that the defendant had committed a nuisance it was shown that he had endeavored to remove a nuisance—namely, the ruts in the street, by filling them with stones—there was really nothing for the Court to pass upon except to instruct the jury that the body of the offense had been made out, and that the defendant should be acquitted, which was done.

THE CONEMAUGH BOROUGH MURDER CASE.

The trial of the colored man Andrew Mallatt for the murder of Joseph Gibbs, also colored, in Conemaugh borough, on the 14th of January last, was begun on Tuesday afternoon. Thirty-nine jurors and one talesman were called before a satisfactory jury was empaneled. The commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Rose and Chalmer L. Dick, Esq., the defense by Capt. Kuhn and Col. Linton. Mr. Dick opened the case for the Commonwealth, after which the following named witnesses were called to establish the crime:

John Barr, being sworn, testified that Joseph Gibbs and Andrew Mallatt, two colored men, with several other men, employed on the 14th of January last by witness to dig a drain ditch in a street outside the new Gautier works, Mallatt and Gibbs had a quarrel about 4 o'clock, P. M., concerning the right to use a shovel which Mallatt was working with and which Gibbs claimed as his own. Witness quelled the quarrel and ordered the men to go to work, which they did, while he went to Freidhoff's shop and thence into a cellar to attend to placing drains. In about ten minutes Wm. McCormick, one of his employes, came running in with the news that Mallatt had hit Gibbs with a shovel, and knocked him down. Witness ran out and found Gibbs insensible. Another of his employes, named Silck, was holding him up in a sitting posture. Gibbs was bleeding profusely from both nostrils. Witness got a horse and with his neighbor's house and washed the blood. Gibbs seemed to revive partially, but it was some minutes before he could do more than utter a few incoherent mutterings. Soon after, however, he was able to stand up, and was taken across to Harbaugh's butcher shop, where he refused to either sit or lay down. After awhile he was taken to his home, but he said he would mind his own business and wished witness to mind his—he could go home himself. The men then resumed their work at the ditch, and soon Gibbs was seen walking up street in the direction of his home. Before witness left him Gibbs asked for another drink of whiskey, whereupon witness told him he had enough already. In the meantime Mallatt had put on his coat and was walking around, but when Gibbs started off Mallatt took his coat off and went to work again. Witness did not see Gibbs again until next day, when he saw him in the Burgess' office—*dead.*

Cross-examined.—Gibbs was intoxicated and quarrelsome at the time of the first affray, and used very rough language. He told Mallatt that if he would come out of the ditch he would dress him off. Mallatt got out of the ditch, whereupon Gibbs made a rush for the shovel. Mallatt said, "Oh no, you don't do that; you don't take that shovel unless you take me." Then I stepped up and interfered. Saw Gibbs come out of Gearhart's drinking saloon just before the quarrel commenced—Mallatt came to work next morning and was arrested while at work. At the time of the first quarrel Gibbs used the most offensive language toward Mallatt, calling him a s—n of a b——, a rogue from his cradle up, a thief, liar, etc.

Geo. W. Harbaugh sworn.—I was working in the ditch close to Mallatt—he shoveling and I digging. Gibbs was filling in about twenty-five feet away. After their first trouble about the shovel and Mr. Best had ordered them back to their places again, Gibbs walked away, calling Mallatt all kinds of names—rogue, thief, liar, etc.—as he returned to his work. In about 10 or 15 minutes Gibbs said something more to Mallatt that I don't remember and Mallatt made a reply which I also forget; then Gibbs called Mallatt a black lying s—— of a b——, and the latter replied, "I can't take that, Gibbs." Then he ran up out of the ditch and struck Gibbs on the left side of the head with the shovel he (Mallatt) was using. It was long-handled shovel and he held it with both hands when he struck. I saw the blow; it fell near the left temple. Gibbs at that time was standing with his shovel down on the ground; he hadn't it raised. He was about 25 or 30 feet from Mallatt when the latter started for him on a kind of a run. When he struck Gibbs, the latter dropped immediately. Mr. Silck got to him first and raised up his head and shoulders. The blood was running from his nose; his eyes were closed and he was unconscious for about five minutes. Mallatt put on his coat, went to a puddle of water and washed some mud off his boots, and then walked away. He didn't say anything that I heard. When Gibbs revived somewhat, Mr. Best and I carried him away to the platform, in front of the butcher shop.

Cross-examined.—I think Gibbs was under the influence of liquor. This happened between 4 and 5 o'clock—near 5 o'clock in the afternoon. When Gibbs walked away from Mallatt after the first affray Mallatt said to him, "Mr. Gibbs, if I had you out I would tap you and let you lay."

Wm. McCormick, Charles Silck, James Kelly and Alexander Horner, who were working near by, testified substantially to the same facts.

Harry Phillips sworn.—About twenty minutes after five o'clock Joseph Gibbs came up to our coal-bank, in Conemaugh borough, from the direction of the Woodvale bridge. The coal-bank is about 600 yards from the ditch where the men were working for Mr. Best. He did not speak, and appeared to be under the influence of liquor; he was staggering around and could hardly keep in the road. There was blood about him, one eye was shut, and there appeared to be a gash in his head above the eye. He turned and went down the way he came. I saw him afterwards about 6 o'clock lying on Helrigel's steps, near the Gautier works. I tried to pick him up, but he was too limber to stand. Policeman Brindle was lighting the lamps and I told him he had better take him home, and he said he would. Gibbs muttered a little, but I couldn't understand what he said.

Emery West sworn.—I saw Gibbs in front of Helrigel's house about half-past 5 o'clock. He came up to a lamp post, put his arm about it, swung around it, and then fell to the ground, right on his face. I thought he was in liquor. I wanted him to sit down on a stone close by, but he muttered something, and wouldn't sit down. Mr. Cuthbert, who was with me, and I picked him up and laid him down on Helrigel's steps, and then went on to work.

Wm. Cuthbert sworn.—I was ahead of Mr. West and sa

A STRANGE FACT.

WHERE LANGUAGE IS LOCATED IN THE BRAIN.

One of the most suggestive results of recent researches concerning the functions of the brain, has been to show that the faculty of intelligent, as distinguished from simply articulate speech, is situated in that portion of the hemispheres which is called the third left frontal convolution, and its immediate neighborhood.

Physiological experiments on animals point to the convolution as being concerned in language; for when electricity is applied to the part in the living monkey or rabbit the animal opens its mouth, and alternately protrudes and retracts the tongue. But far more convincing proofs have been furnished by numerous cases of disease in which there was loss of language during life, and where after death a lesion limited to the part just named was discovered.

A boy, aged 5, who was a great chatter-box, fell out of the window and injured the left frontal bone, which was found depressed. There was no paralysis, but the boy had entirely lost his language. The wound healed in twenty-five days, but the child, although intelligent, remained dumb. A year afterward he was accidentally drowned, and at the autopsy it was found that the third left frontal convolution had been destroyed by the injury he had received.

A man fell with his horse. But got up, took hold of the reins, and was going to jump into the saddle, when a doctor, who happened to accompany him, expressed the wish to make an examination. It was then found he could not speak, but had to make himself understood by pantomime. A small wound in the left side of the forehead was found, with depression of bone; but there was no paralysis. Inflammation set in, and the patient died, and at the post-mortem examination it was found that a fragment of bone had penetrated into the third left frontal convolution, which had become softened.

Talking, writing, drawing, etc., are habitually done by the left hemisphere alone, while both hemispheres have been trained for musical performances. Pianists educate them both equally, while violinists and violoncello-players live to train them dissimilarly; and this is probably the reason why it requires more practice, and is more difficult, to play well on string instruments than on the piano.

A man who has, by disease of injury, lost the faculty of talking, is generally also unable to write; and it is only in exceptional cases that one of these functions persist while the other is in abeyance. Cases of this latter kind show, however, that there are really two seperate centers for the two faculties, which are lying very close together, and, therefore, generally suffer at the same time. If the disease affecting them be still more extensive, the faculty of intelligent pantomime or gesticulation is likewise abolished. Persons who have entirely lost their language may still be able to play chess, backgammon and whist, and they have been observed to cheat at cards with some ingenuity. They may also be sharp in business matters—facts tending to show that speech and intellect do not run in identical grooves.

EGYPTIAN GLASS WORKERS.—On the walls of the Beni Hasson tombs the figures of glass blowers with blow pipes, marvers, crucible and furnace, still show as freshly as when placed there by the artists of Osirtasen I., some three thousand five hundred years before the Christian era, and among the countless other relics, such as vases, bottles, cups and bugules, found in the valley of the Nile, a necklace bead discovered at Thebes bears the name of Queen Ramake, wife of Thothmes II., who reigned about the date of the Jewish exodus. In the sacred colleges of Thebes and Memphis the systematic pursuit of science and constant investigation of the mysteries of nature were objects of the closest attention. The colossal works of architecture and sculpture with which the country is studded could only have been executed by a people among whom the mechanical arts were highly advanced, and though the fragility of glass renders it especially liable to utter destruction, there exists ample evidence in the specimens now enshrined in our museums that its manufacture was carried out to a degree of perfection that modern science has hitherto vainly sought to rival. The glass works of Alexandria were especially renowned for their vases with blue and white grounds and festoons of colored glass, and their products were exported to Rome down to the days of Aurelian. Classic authors inform us that the Egyptians were famous for imitating gems in colored glass, and bracelets, ear-rings and trinkets of the purest gold set with these paste gems have been forthcoming to confirm this statement. Other specimens show that they could not only gild and engrave glass and fuse it into colored mosaics, but that they possessed the art of fusing gold in glass so as unite—an art until now looked upon as being as utterly lost as that of tempering copper to the hardness of the finest steel, which the Egygtians also practiced. Hence glass thus intudded with granulated gold has been hitherto regarded as one of the rarest and most curious relics of antiquity.—*The University Magazine.*

IN THE ORIGINAL TONGUE.—A good story is told of a minister who was a candidate in a rural district of Northern Pennsylvania. He had been advised that the display of more erudition would help him into the favor of his hearers. But his education had been neglected, and it was only by drawing upon his knowledge of the Welsh tongue, which he had been taught as a child, that he hoped to properly impress his congregation. His scheme worked nicely. At different points in his sermon he remarked that the Latin or Greek or Hebrew, as the case might be, was much more expressive than the English translation, and then he would give a few sentences of Welsh. Everything was going along smoothly, and the minister, as he approached the end of his sermon, thought he would give them just one more taste of the dead languages. "I am about to read you," said he, "another passage on this subject. But it is another of those passages that have been altered in the translation, and I will read it to you in the Chaldaic, in which it was written. He was just about to give them a little more Welsh, when, casting his eye over the congregation, he saw seated near the door a jolly-looking man, who was holding his sides tight to keep from bursting with laughter. The minister took in the situation in an instant.—Here was a man in the church who understood Welsh, and who was laughing at the trick that had been played upon the congregation. But not a feature in the minister's face changed. Fixing his eye straight upon the laughing man, just as the congregation thought he was about to give them the Chaldaic version, he said again in Welsh: "For God's sake, my friend, don't say a word about this until I have a chance to talk with you." The congregation went home satisfied that they had listened to one of the most learned of sermons; the laughing man never told the story, and the minister was soon settled over the church, the people believing that a clergyman who could read the scriptures in half a dozen languages was just the man for them.

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LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

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Stoves, Tinware,

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COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of various styles and patterns;

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of every description and of best quality;

CARPENTERS' TOOLS!

of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Axes, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;

Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,

Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of

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PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; IMPORTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice

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T. W. DICK, Secretary.

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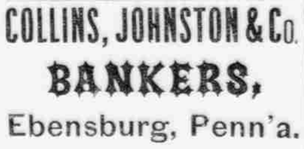

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AND ALL OTHER KIND OF

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

ANECDOTES OF ANIMALS.

CURIOUS STORY ABOUT THE ANTICS OF A PIG.

A Templemore (Ireland) correspondent of an English paper tells the following curious story about the antics of a pig, which he assures us is perfectly true, but which, of course, may be taken *cum grano salis*: "A friend of mine who owns a pig is in the habit of placing clods of turf upon the fire at night and covering them with ashes, which keep burning all night. As soon as my friend retires to bed the pig has a knack of opening the back door. It will then with its snout push up the turf on top of the coals; and in a very short time have a fine flaming fire, which it will enjoy in a most human manner. Some time ago my friend, hearing a noise in the night, came down stairs, when he beheld the pig enjoying herself thus.—He avows she was smoking his pipe, which he left on the hob before retiring. He turned the pig out, as he thought, but instead of going out the sly 'craytur' slipped up stairs and got under the clothes of a spare bed in the same room as my friend slept. There she kept as quiet as a mouse till morning. But just imagine my friend's amazement when he awoke in the morning to find the pig snugly covered up in bed, with her head on the pillow. He swears that she gave a self-satisfied grunt, and kept on winking at him." Very good, Pat. How much whisky had your friend been drinking?

A RELIGIOUSLY-INCLINED CAT.

A first-rate cat story has come to our notice from an entirely authentic source. The scene is laid in the village of Yarmouth. An aged gentleman and his housekeeper constitute the family, and their good old cat finds the lines are fallen to her in pleasant places. Family prayers are the rule each evening in this household, and the cat fell into the habit of prompt and punctual attendance. No other of the cares that proverbially crowd a cat's life was ever allowed to interfere with this religious duty. At the signal for prayers she would even leave a mouse half caught or give a doomed bird a longer lease of existence, and decorously compose herself in the lap of the housekeeper, with an air of attention to the service that was highly edifying. At the final "Amen" she went friskily about her business. But in an evil day there came a kitten that was deemed superfluous, and sentence of death was passed on it. The head of the family undertook the execution of the sentence, and, unknown to him, the cat was a witness of the execution. From that day the cat refused to attend the morning service, and cannot now be induced to listen to the prayers of one who had so shocked her sensibilities. She faithfully performs all other duties as before, and sociably purrs for the family on all secular occasions, but seems to say: "Let my religious hours alone."—*Portland (Me.) Transcript.*

A DOG THAT STOLE A NEWSPAPER.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, residing in Holmesburg, Pa., relates the following story of "a dog of no particular breed, and also quite young and small for his age": "He brings the newspaper—the *Public Ledger*—from the gate every morning. He used to carry it up stairs to an invalid who was always the first to read it. But this person having died, the dog from that day brought the *Ledger* direct to the dining room. One day he undertook to play with it before he took it into the house, and tore it almost in pieces. When he came in with it in this state he was scolded for it, whereupon he turned on his heel, and in a few minutes he came back with another *Ledger*.

"For several days after this he always brought us two *Ledgers*, and we could not tell where he got them until a neighbor of ours came in to claim them. The dog, having once begun the bad practice of stealing, was for a long time difficult to break of it, and would go round among the neighbors and pick the *Ledgers* up wherever he found them. But now, I am glad to say, we have completely broken him of it, and I think we will no more be annoyed in this respect. The foregoing is strictly true, and I could mention several other remarkable proofs of his sagacity."

A GENUINE FELINE CURIOSITY.

A short time ago a handsome Maltese tabby-cat in Washington, N. J., gave birth to a genuine curiosity. It is nothing less than a two-headed cat, and there are only a few recorded instances of the same thing. The two heads are distinct and well-formed, and one of them is colored like a pure Maltese, while the other is as black as jet. The body is also divided in color exactly like heads. It has only four legs and one tail, but its body is broader than that of an ordinary kitten. It lived only a few days and its eyes were opened before it died, although the usual nine days had not passed. Both heads would eat at the same time, but one would sleep while the other was wide awake. When the Maltese side of the body was tickled the black head took notice of it, and when the black side was rubbed the Maltese head would purr contentedly. Each head seemed to have control of the legs and tail, for one would be asleep while the other would move the double curiosity around.

THE ACTIONS OF A ROOSTER.

Last Thursday evening, several gentlemen, some of them from Rochester, were entertained with the actions of a rooster and a dog at the Newman House. The rooster is known by the name of Dick, to which he responds very readily when called by his owner. The dog's name is Sandy. He is a mongrel, with considerable of the terrier in him, and endowed with more than usual intelligence. It seems that when the rooster, Dick, was a very young chicken he took to the dog, Sandy, who returned the affection warmly and cared for the little fowl with all the tenderness possible.—Since then they have been constant associates and playmates. Sandy allows Dick to perch on his back while he lies stretched between two chairs, and the rooster succeeds in sticking on while the dog leaps from one chair to another.—*Rochester Union, Jan.* 17.

THE STORY OF A RAT.

This story of a rat comes from Brattleboro, Vt., and is vouched for by the *Phœnix*. It was caught by a cat who was rearing a family of kittens, and was adoped by her and brought up in the most approved style. Last June the rat was removed to another house, and some four months after his change of residence was carried on a visit to his old home. The cat, spying his cage, sprang for him, but on recognizing her old protege made no further effort to harm him, and the kittens, then full grown, enjoyed an old-time frolic with him. In the evening he is let out and runs about the room, climbing on to people, whether friends or strangers. He appears to be destitute of fear, and plays with a young cat belonging to one of the neighbors with all the freedom of a kitten. He will also play with a person's finger, and will allow himself to be handled by anybody, and has never been known to bite.

WHAT A WOUNDED OWL DID.

A wounded owl presented to a lady of Lonisville, Ky., became a favorite, and was soon allowed to wander about her rooms. In time an unusually fine specimen of bluebird was placed upon her table. After it had been "set up" it was so life-like that the owl thought it alive and stared at it night and day.—At length he ate the bluebird one night, stuffing and all. As it was pickled with arsenic, the owl now stands with open beak and outstretched wings poised on the pedestal where the bluebird was poised before him.

STORY OF A DOG AND FOX.

The dog that does duty in political speeches as being just a little ahead of the fox he was sent to chase, has had his nose put out of joint by another hunting dog in Kentucky, unless one of the newspapers out there, the Maysville *Bulletin*, has gone into the manufacturing business. The hunters had given up the chase and called off the dogs; but this dog kept on, says the M. M., "till he ran himself to death." The next day the dog and fox were found side by side, dead.

A COLORED EVANGELIST'S DOG.

Rev. Calvin Williams, a colored evangelist, was brought before a Stonington justice the other day, charged with keeping an unlicensed dog. Upon being asked to plead, he replied that he would first open the court with prayer, and immediately fell upon his knees and offered a fervent petition, remembering particularly those engaged in the prosecution. He then stated that the dog was the property of his wife, who belonged to an Indian tribe. Judgment was suspended for two weeks.—*New Haven Register.*

A DOG THAT CROWS LIKE A ROOSTER.

W. C. Hollis, of Pulaski, Tenn., is the owner of a little black dog that imitates the crowing of a rooster to perfection. The talented animal is said to rise regularly at the break of day and salute the morn with the shrill notes characteristic of a chanticleer, much to the disgust of all the roosters in the neighborhood.

THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.—A man was lately killed in Kansas by the fall an aerolite, a very unusual occurrence, notwithstanding the large number of meteors which annually reach the earth's surface.

Prof. Procter expresses considerable confidence in the success of Edison's electric light. He thinks it not improbable that the heat of the sun may be at some time utilized in driving the electric generators.

The metric system has now been adopted by twenty-eight different nations, including a majority of the civilized world. In eleven countries it is in exclusive use, while in several, as Germany and France, there are penalties for using any other measures.

The stenographer of the Italian Senate has devised an instrument which is claimed to produce speech in ordinary printed characters as rapidly as spoken, a word of several syllables being recorded by a single touch of the keys.

A wick for petroleum and spirit lamps is now manufactured entirely of glass by a German firm. It is said to produce a more brilliant light than the cotton wick. It is not consumed in the flame, but wastes away slowly by fusion.

A German experimenter has proved that in hardening, steel undergoes an increase in volume. The thicker the bar is, the less it is hardened. By annealing the volume is increased again, until, at the gray tint, it is about the same as in the raw steel.

A phosphorescent powder has been produced which becomes very strongly luminons under the influence of electricity. The inventors propose applying it to the lighting of bouys. The phosphorescent substance will be placed in a current produced by the action of seawater on zink and copper plates.

THE THOUSAND WELLS.—A wonderful place in Arizona is Tinajas. The mountains have one face of hard, smooth granite. All the water falling upon this basin has to flow through nine tanks, one above the other. The lower tanks, says the Arizona *Sentinel*, are of easy access, and are often drained of their contents by men and animals traveling between Yuma and Sonora.—The upper tanks are approached only by circuitous and difficult climbing over rocks. To one standing below they afford no indications of their existence, nor does climbing the smooth, steep mountain-side seem possible to one unacquainted with the way they do it.—In the upper tanks water has never been known to fail. To this water comes game of all kinds in great numbers from the great waterless country around Tinajas. Antelope, mountain sheep, and deer of several kinds come in herds. The Papago Indians who inhabit the country are superstitious, and avoid Tinajas with abject horror. Within two miles of this water are certainly one hundred and fifty graves, each marked by rows of stones in the form of a cross. Scores of men famished for water have expended their last strength in reaching Tinajas, only to find the lower tanks dry, and, ignorant of the upper ones, have lain down in despair to die. The bodies have been buried by later travelers, and the graves marked, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones. Every heavy rain pours a whirlwind torrent through the tanks, washing them out to the very bottom. The number and variety of birds here are marvelous.—All around Tinajas is the remarkable vegetation of the desert.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF MEASURING LAND.—A well-informed farmer in one of the leading agricultural journals gives the following simple method of measuring land correctly, which may be of use to many of the farmers throughout this and other counties of the State: Take two slats about six feet in length, sharpen one end of each, lay them upon a floor like a pair of open compasses, so that the points shall be exactly five feet six inches apart; now nail the two other ends together and a piece across the middle, so that it will resemble the letter "A," and the measure is finished. To measure land, place one point at the starting place, and the other also on the ground in a straight line for destination; stand alongside the machine with one hand on top of it; take one step forward, tip up the point that is behind, swing it around (from you) on the other point and set it in the line also. A person in this manner can measure correctly as fast as he can walk. Three spaces make a rod—walk straight without stopping, count the spaces, divide these by three and you have the rods.

TO FARMERS.—A circular from General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, asks farmers to be prepared to answer questions concerning their products. The census will be taken next June, and the barley, peas and beans, rice, cotton, potatoes, orchards, vineyards, small fruits, sugar cane and sorghum in 1879 will be called for. The wool clip for the calendar year 1880 is to be returned at the same time. The products of the dairy, and of slaughtered animals, the value of garden, forest and home products are to be returned for the twelve months ending May 1, 1880. Procure a memorandum or passbook, cut this item out and paste it in the book, and begin now to make a list of all the products of the farm from May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880. By so doing our farmer friends will be prepared to make an intelligent report of their products, and promote the taking of the census.

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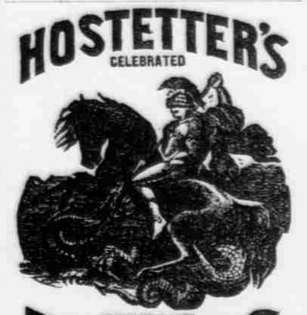

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